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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 173— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

7 POWER CONFERENCE ENDS

Relief For Germany's Immediate Needs.

"MAC" TO VISIT BERLIN NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, July 23.

The Seven Power Conference concluded with the adoption of recommendations aiming at the relief of Germany's immediate financial situation, firstly by renewal of the Central Bank Credit of hundred million dollars at maturity for three months, secondly, adoption of concerted measures with a view to maintaining volume of credits already extended to Germany

The Bank of International Settlements has been invited to appoint a committee to enquire into Germany's further credit needs and study the possibilities of converting a portion of short term into long term credits.

The Conference was of opinion that German join guarantee recently placed at the disposal of the Gold Discount Bank should enable a provision of sound basis for the resumption of normal operations of International credit. The Conference considers that if these measures are carried through they will form a basis of more permanent action to follow. The proceedings concluded in friendly atmosphere.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson will pay their return visit to Berlin at the beginning of the week.—Reuter.

American Bankers And German Crisis.

LONDON, July 23.

The agreement reached between the Finance Ministers to extend short-term credits to Germany which is expected to be formally approved at to-day's plenary session is regarded in British official quarters as quite satisfactory and according to Mr. Stimson's telephone talk to White House, the recommendations are also satisfactory to America.

SEALING DOWN OF REPARATIONS.

Nevertheless it falls far short of what had been hoped for by many American bankers, for the conviction has been gaining in Wall Street that the German crisis will inevitably lead to a re-opening of the entire question of war debts and reparations and at least some scaling down of payments is considered necessary.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

A proposal to maintain the existing German credits is reported to have led New York bankers recently to make a counter-proposal, declaring that all that could be done for Germany from outside was to scale down reparations payments. American bankers fear that with the continuation of existing credits another crisis will be precipitated at the expiry of the continuation period when there would be a scramble to liquidate.—Reuter.

(For earlier news see page 8.)

Murder In Patiala State.

LAHORE, July 23.

Hardith Singh, an Akali of Kama Gata Maru fame, has been murdered at the village of Mansa in Patiala State. Police have arrested Musamat Kishni, widow of Hardit Singh's brother and whom Hardit Singh had married some years back. Kishni's two brothers and cousin have also been taken into custody.

Nineteen Muslims have been arrested at the village of Chak near Jhang, in connection with the looting of Hindu money-lenders.—A.P.

Peace Mission To Rebel Area In Burma

RANGOON, July 23.

Four prominent heads of Buddhist monasteries nominated by Buddhist Priests' Council proceeded under the leadership of Aletawaya Sayadaw to Tharrawaddy this morning on a peace mission. They will organise preaching in the affected areas.

A manifesto has also been issued urging acceptance of Government's amnesty terms.—A.P.

GANDHI RECEPTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN LONDON.

—:o:—

M.P.'s, Missionaries And Women's Associations Join Hands.

MRS. BRIJLAL NEHRU & MRS. LASKI ON THE BODY.

LONDON, July 23.

Gandhi Reception Committee consisting of M.P.'s Messrs. Marley, Horrabin and Brockway, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Mrs. Harold Laski, Miss Lester, Mr. Polak Rev. Andrews, Mr. John Fletcher, Mr. Horace Alexander and Mr. Krishna Menon (Secretary) has been formed to arrange reception to Mahatma Gandhi in London definite form of which has not yet been decided.

Representatives of other organisations including International Missionary Council and Women's International League are expected to join Committee.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI REACHES DELHI.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, July 23.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here by Calcutta mail early this morning. Gandhiji stopped for four hours with Dr. Ansari and had conversations with Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The party left Delhi at 8 a.m. for Bardoli by Frontier mail.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who also arrived from Simla by the same train is staying with Dr. Ansari. He leaves for Allahabad this evening.—A.P.

R. T. C. MINORITIES SUB-COMMITTEE

Ali Imam, Ansari & Mrs. Naidu To Go?

SIMLA, July 23.

The names of those who will constitute the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference will be announced in Simla on Monday if not earlier.

On the last occasion it consisted of forty persons of whom two are dead. This time the number is expected to be in the neighbourhood of fifty.

Additional names will most probably include Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Ali Imam, Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Ansari.—A. P.

BANGALORE CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

Also House Of Textile Union Leaders

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, July 23.

Bangalore City Congress Office was raided this morning by the Police on a warrant issued by the City Magistrate. The police made elaborate arrangements and arrived at the Congress Office with a large posse of Reserve Police.

The residences of Sjts. K. T. Bashyam and Ramasarma, President and Vice-President respectively of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union were also raided.

Nothing incriminating has been found.

MADRAS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Number Of Proposals.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Proposals considered to-day by the Retrenchment Committee for effecting the savings and expenditure in budget for the current year and the consequent anticipated deterioration to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs. It is suggested that cuts were made in a number of departments the largest being the Public Works.

The Committee resolved recommend that the Government the reduction in expenditure under major and minor works by about Rs. 16 lakhs and deletion of the allotment of Rs. 1 lakh Famine Relief Fund.

Another proposal considered was the discontinuance of supply Indian News Agency and Reuter's telegrams to the members of the Executive Council and Ministers.

"VIOLATION OF DELHI TRUCE"

Rajagopalachariar's View About Ban On Picketing

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, July 23.

I understand of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari has sent a protest to the Governor about the notification of Excise Commissioner prohibiting picketing of auction sales of Abkari licenses. He considers the Government action as a district violation of the Delhi Truce terms.

POLICE HUNT FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK IN MADRAS

Nearly 3000 Copies Seized

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Last evening the police searched the premises of the "Kesari" Printing Works and seized about 2.500 copies of an English book entitled "Sardar Bhagat Singh" by C. S. Venu. The residence of the author was also searched and a few copies seized. The action was taken as book had been proscribed by the Government of India.

KARACHI CONGRESS AND CONTRIBUTION TO A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 23.

After a protracted debate the Working Committee of the Reception Committee, Karachi Congress, agreed to pay Rs. 30.000 to All-India Congress Committee towards the latter's quota which is fixed according Congress Constitution as half the total balance which in the present case is nearly a lakh of rupees. The payment of the balance of Rs. 20.000 will be considered after the audited accounts are passed. Some members, however, are unwilling to pay further and will oppose. It appears these members who are opposed will refuse sanction when the matter is discussed.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, July 23.

The Maharaja of Travancore arrived in Simla to-day and is staying with his mother.—A.P.

DUMB-BELLS AS EXHIBITS

V. B. Gogate Remanded.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON SIR E. HOTSON'S LIFE

FOONA, July 23.

Vasudeo Balwant Gogate, the alleged assailant of Sir Ernest Hotson was placed to-day before Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Cantonment Magistrate, by Khan Bahadur Kothawalla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., who asked for a remand for seven days for further investigation. The remand was granted. Gogate was noticed to be quite cool and collected in the Court and when reference was made to exhibits which consisted of two pairs of sandows grip dumbbells and a yair of Terry chest expanders, Gogate was noticed to smile and enlightened the Magistrate saying that he was the Secretary of the Fergusson College Gymnasium. Gogate comes from Miraj State, near Kolhapur. After passing the Matric from Miraj, he joined the Fergusson College where he took up science as his optional subject. Two revolvers and a pointed steel instrument like dagger were seized by the police from his person yesterday. It is believed that he purchased the firearms from Hyderabad (Deccan) where he used to go as one of his brothers, an M.B.B.S. Doctor, is practising there. In a statement to the police made last night Gogate is reported to have stated that he made this attempt as a protest against Sir Ernest Hotson's present appointment as Acting Governor in preference to an Indian and also as a protest against the promulgation of Martial Law in Sholapur in May last year.—A.P.

KING'S CABLE TO VICEROY

Horrified At Outrage On Governor.

The Director of Information, writes:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the following message which he has received from His Majesty:—

"I am horrified to hear from your telegram of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Governor of Bombay. Please tell him how thankful I am that he has escaped without injury.—George R.I."

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS

Bombay Committee's Report.

on page 5).

BAIL TO DHARMADHIKARI.

NAGPUR, July 23.

Mr. Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner, to-day heard the Crown objection for granting bail to Dharmadhikari undergoing trial for alleged sedition.

Mr. Bose, Government Advocate, said that if Dharmadhikari gave an assurance that he would make no speeches in Betul District and indulge in no further activities for six months there would be no objection to orders being passed that proceedings be postponed for that period with a view to abandoning all proceedings if no further cause for complaint arose within that period.

Mr. Abhyankar, defence counsel, argued that there should be no conditions as under the law bail was liable to be cancelled if the accused violated rules.

Orders were reserved.—A.P.

ORGAUM MINE BURSTS AGAIN

Three Persons Buried Alive

MADRAS, July 23.

A maistry and two "coolies" were buried alive as the result of a severe shock due to rock-bursts at 3200 feet level in Edors Shaft, Mysore Mines, yesterday, says an Oorgaum message.

Five other persons sustained injuries.

The message adds that another shock occurred later in the day yesterday in the same locality, but on this occasion there were no casualties.—A.P.

"Progressive" Manouvring In Corporation.

—:o:—

DEMAND TO TRACE DONGRI MURDERERS VOTED DOWN.

Dabholkar In His Usual Form.

MODY'S APOLOGIA FOR GOVERNMENT.

Thanks to the manoeuvres of the members of the Progessive Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a resolution asking the Mayor of Bombay to communicate with the Government to take prompt steps to trace the offenders who were responsible for two despicable murders at the public meetings held at Dongri some time ago, was turned down at a meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday afternoon.

In the words of a Nationalist member who moved the resolution the Corporation had stultified itself by throwing out the proposition which only demanded protection from the authorities against hooliganism of the kind which occurred at Dongri and to bring the murderers to book.

THE RESOLUTION.

The proposition which evoked a heated discussion was tabled by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh but owing to his absence Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved: "That the Corporation has received with great anxiety and apprehension the news of two stabbing cases which have recently occurred at public meetings at Dongri, and feels that the right of a citizen is not secure without proper protection from the authorities and under the circumstances requests the President to communicate with the Government to take prompt steps and prevent the repetition of such regrettable incidents in future."

DASTARDLY ACTS.

The mover declared that it was absolutely necessary for the Corporation to take notice of the fact that two precious and innocent lives were lost owing to stabbing outrages at Dongri maidan at open public meetings. One of the victims of the outrage was a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, but the assailants of both were still at large! The speaker had nothing to do with the character or purpose of the public meeting held at Dongri but what he wished to emphasise was the fact that there should be found persons who dared to do such dastardly acts and successfully evaded the arm of the law.

POLICE ATTITUDE.

These crimes were committed in a city where the police were supposed to be alert and active. The speaker wished that the Police Commissioner had been present at the meeting to inform the House as to what action the police had taken so far to trace the offenders. It was absolutely necessary that those responsible for law and order in the city must be able to afford protection to the lives and property of the citizens. If the citizens were expected to look after their own safety then there would be no police rap but mavali raj. The police had recently obtained additional grants to strengthen their force and the taxpayers had every right to demand adequate protection in such cases.

DHABHOLKAR SPEAKS.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia seconded the resolution.

"These are the people who are going to give us Swaraj. Why do they want police protection?" These were the arguments with which Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar led the attack of the Progessive Party against the proposition. To him the resolution was nothing but an invitation to the Government to bring a posse of policemen at every public meeting. "When a C. I. D. man came to the Corporation Hall the other day, he said, it was like a red rag to the bull to the Nationalist members and of course he was now surprised why they claimed police protection.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar continued his oration in the same strain and complained that the Nationalist members had not given him protection when he was "hooted and jeered" during the proceedings on the question of hoisting of the National Flag the other day. He added loudly that "mavali raj" was everywhere and even in the Corporation.

DENIES WHAT HE SAID.

The last remark of the speaker led to an angry protest on the part of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey who demanded that Mr. Dhabolkar should withdraw the expression that there was "mavali raj" even in the Corporation."

President: Will you withdraw that expression Sir Vasantrao?

Sir Vasantrao, however, denied having said what he said and added: "There was an attempt on the life of the Governor yesterday. You see this has become the tendency nowadays. What can the police do?"

CITIZENS' LIVES EQUALLY DEAR.

Dr. J. V. Vora referred to the fact that the Corporation had passed a resolution condemning the outrage on the Governor. In the same way it should be their concern to discourage attacks on innocent citizens whose lives were equally dear to them. The "goondas", he said should not be allowed to create disturbance at meetings which were perfectly constitutional.

C I. D. IN CORPORATION.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also supported the resolution. Alluding to the remark of Sir Vasantrao that a C. I. D. man was hounded out of the Corporation Hall, he asked Sir Vasantrao if he would tolerate a spy in his own house. The C. I. D. man entered the Corporation Hall the other day without the permis-

(Continued on page 5).

ATTEMPT ON CHINA'S "IRON CHANCELLOR'S" LIFE

HIS SECRETARY KILLED: ASSASINS ESCAPE

LONDON, July 23.

Shanghai.—An atttmpt to wipe out China's "Iron Chancellor" T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, Nationalist Government, by means of bullets and bombs was made this morning.

As Mr. Soony was leaving Shanghai Railway Station with Mr. Shigomitsu, the Japanese Minister, two bombs were thrown and a number of shots were fired by Chinese who were all attired in black. Mr. Soong had a miraculous escape from a hail of bullets. He dodged behind pillar and his bodyguard returned fire. But the assasins escaped. Mr. Soong's Secretary was killed.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DACOITY AND HURT

21 Red Shirts Arrested

PESHAWAR, July 23.

Charges under section 332 and 395, L.P.C. were framed to-day by Mufti Mohd. Yakub Khan Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar, against twentyone Red Shirts of Azzakhel village, who are alleged to have committed dacoity and caused hurt to a police constable. According to the prosecution story a police constable attached to Mattani Thana was touring Azzakhel village on the night of May 30 when he came across Nasir, a red shirt whom he searched and from whom he recovered one pistol, a number of cartridges and one dagger. Nasir was released on bail. Next morning red shirts of the village approached the constable and demanded return of the seized arms but on the constable refusing to do so the red shirts are alleged to have assaulted him and forcibly removed the arms. Twenty-four red shirts were subsequently arrested of whom three were discharged to-day.—A.P.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

Govt. Appoint Court Inquiry

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

SIMLA, July 23.

Details are available of the Government's decision to appoint a Court of Enquiry into matters in dispute between the Railway Board and Railway Administrations on the one hand and the Railwaymens Federation on the other. The proposed enquiry will be held in pursuance of sectoin 3 of Trade Disputes Act to examine the following points:—

(a) whether the retrenchment has resulted in improper conditions of work;

(b) whether terms allowed to retrenchment staff are reasonable;

(c) whether, having in view the limitations imposed by commercial management of railways, fullest regard has been paid when discharging staff to certain alternative methods of affecting economy, e.g., stoppage of recruitment, working short time, retirement of staff, taking their gratuity and provident fund or transfer of individuals to other departments, or to other railways on similar or even reduced rates of pay;

(d) whether there has been victimisation or favouritsm, and

(e) whether staff discharged on ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of re-engagement.—A.P.

UPLIFTING THE "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

A representative meeting of all such persons, as are called by invitations, and have interested themselves in the upliftment of "Depressed" classes will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi in Jinnah Hall on Saturday at 9 p.m.

REPORTS OF HUNGER STRIKE AND HARDSHIPS

Jubbulpore Firing Case Prisoners

PUBLIC FEELING VERY STRONG

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, July 23.

There is considerable resentment in Khandwa against Raipuring tales of hardships and hungerstrike of prisoners of the Jubbulpore Warehouse Satyagraha Firing case prisoners' a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Makhanlal

A resolution requesting the local Government for earliest intervention in urging human treatment to satyagrahis was unanimously passed. Several speakers spoke on the resolution. Mr. Abdul Samad urged public to help Congress in promoting swadeshi and khaddar.

BHOPAL RULER ILL.

Severe Attack Of Influenza.

BHOPAL, July 23.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal wires:—

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal is confined to bed with a severe attack of influenza since July 21st and the Doctors in attendance feel that even after recovery he would need complete rest for at least a fortnight.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
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A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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A 5500

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A R5580.

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A R5514

WANTED For Girls—School (Africa), HEADMISTRESS and MATRICULATED LADY, mother-tongue Gujarati. Agreement essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5504

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A R5503

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100, per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S

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WANTED—A JOB in any Film Company for a young healthy man, very decent in appearance and quite fit to work as an ACTOR. Write to Box No. 1079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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M R5502

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring the Honorary Degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS on the Right Honourable Sir Dinshah F. Mulla, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, Sir M. Visweswaraya and Sir Jivanji J. Modi, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 17th August, 1931, at 5-30 p.m.

2. Visitors intending to be present on the occasion are requested to apply to the University Registrar on or before the 10th August, 1931. Only a limited number of admission cards is available for distribution to visitors. The cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1931.
3355

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
2267

Public Notices

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 11th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August 1931 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1930.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

Notices have been received from Shareholders proposing names of Messrs. R. C. Mehta & Co. and Messrs. Krishnan & Jog for the post of Auditors of the Company for the current year.

(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 10th August, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3359

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 24th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1931.
3358

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 915 of 1931
(Short Cause)

MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS PASTA & others .. Plaintiffs

vs.

(1.) NARAYANRAO GOPINATH DEVARE, residing at Dadar, (2.) HORMUSJI ADARJI MASTER, and (3.) LAXMAN HARI KANHARE, residing at Dadar ..... Defendants.

To,
(1) NARAYAN GOPINATH DEVARE.
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.
(2) LAXMAN HARI KANHARE.
The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit praying for a declaration that the lease, dated the 15th October, 1930, has become forfeited and be delivered up for cancellation; that Rs. 4,000/- deposited by the Defendants be forfeited to the Plaintiffs for possession of the premises leased to the Defendants; for a Decree against the Defendants for Rs. 25,347-3-6 and for Rs. 1,500/- per month as compensation from 1st July, 1931, till possession of the premises is given to the Plaintiffs; for a declaration that the properties mentioned in Schedule A to the agreement are mortgaged to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 60,000/- and interest and that the properties mentioned in Schedule B are mortgaged to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 1,29,000/-; for a decree against the Defendants for Rs. 1,13,212-15-9 and interest and in default of payment of the said sum by the time to be fixed by the Court Plaintiff to be entitled to a mortgage decree with liberty to apply for a personal decree; for Receiver and injunction and other reliefs, and for costs of the suit and interest.

And the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 5th day of August, 1931, when you are required to attend at the High Court at 11 o'clock, S.T. in the forenoon in person or by Advocate and that in default of your doing so, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of June 1931.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary
& Senior Master

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3353

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD. DADAR.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 2nd August, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the King George Girls' English School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to consider the remaining amendments to the By-Laws of the Bank.

Share holders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE,
Hon: Secretary.
Dadar, 22-7-1931.
5517

Public Notices.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1168 of 1931.

Messrs. BHAWANJI KESHAVJI & CO. a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1) HORMUSJI SORABJI DUBASH and (2) SOONABAI HORMUSJI DUBASH ...../ Defendants.

To,
HORMUSJI SORABJI DUBASH,
1st Defendant Abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 2,932-5-9 being the amount due by you at the foot of your account dated 1st April, 1931. You are hereby summoned by the Court to apply within 10 days from the date hereof to the Sitting Judge in Chamber, for leave to appear and defend the suit AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree against you for the aforesaid amount with interest and costs.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.
ZAIWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3357

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Colour-Talking
SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
SALLY
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
A Masterpiece of Mirth, Melody and Romance.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
Amazing human Drama
ESCAPE
Featuring GERALD du MAURIER
Against him—the hand of every man. With him—the heart of every woman.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
What could be sweeter than
NANCY CAROL.
IN
"HONEY"
Sweet, Sparkling All-Talking, Singing Romance.

OPERA HOUSE.
At 6-30 p.m. only.
THE WONDERFUL
LOPRETTI
Ventuloquist and Quick Change Artist assisted by HIS OWN COMPANY.
Popular Prices. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 as.

TO-MORROW
JOAN BENNETT and LEW AYRES
IN
MANY A SLIP

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
WITH
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
PATHE CINEMA

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10
KEN MAYNARD
IN
SENOR AMERICANO
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING
HEAR MAYNARD—King of the Saddle—Sing Spanish... Love Songs to the Accompaniment of his guitar
NO TALKING PICTURE YET SCREENED HAS PRODUCED SO MANY THRILLS
WITH
OSWALD THE RABBIT

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
BUCK JONES
IN
THE LONE RIDER...
NEXT SATURDAY.
No! No! Nanette
A Triumph of Music, Colour and Sparkling Comedy.
with
ALEXANDER GRAY.
500 Girls! Lilting Melodies! Spectacle! Laughs! Gags! 8 Big Stars! 7 Song Hits!
YOU MUST SEE IT.

"ASTROLOGY"
Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).
(2)

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By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Nanpur), BENGAL

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Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.
(Before Virol) Same boy age 5. (After Virol)
Build your child's body for life!
Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.
Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.
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THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE
FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.
Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.
Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.
All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. P.P. 813.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MAHILA SAHAKARI BHANDAR, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Nathibai Kanaya Shala, Anand Bhuvan, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

HINDI SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE.

A general meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Hindi-speaking Residents' Conference will be held on July 26 at 8 p.m. at the offices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Kalbadevi Road.

MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE C. S.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Nathibai Kanaya Shala, Anand Bhuvan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT UDVADA.

To-morrow, Saturday, there will be a public meeting held at the Globe Hotel, Udvada, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. W. K. Suntoke, Pleader, will preside, and Mrs. Suntoke will distribute medals and prizes to the producers of the best exhibits at the recent Udvada Exhibition.

SWADESHI ATTACHE CASE.

The Cold Filled Button Manufacturing Company and Leather Works has sent us a sample of fibre attache case manufactured by this firm which is as strong and durable as any other good quality hide leather goods. The inside structure is made of strong wooden frame, the edges with strong tin-steel borders and the corners and handles are made of steel with good locks.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Advisory Sub-Committee examined Mr. G. B. Singh, Director, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay, to-day. The Committee has fixed the 29th July and the 20th August, 1931 as the dates for the adjournment of its sittings at Bombay and the commencement of its sittings at Simla, respectively.

"RETRENCHMENT AND RLY. WORKERS' DUTY."

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Accounts and Administrative Offices (G.I.P. Rly.) Staff Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall, Hornby Road, when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, S. C. Joshi and others will address the meeting on the subject of "Retrenchment and Railway Workers' Duty."

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meetng of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 26th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Workers' Protest Against Round-Up

At a mass meeting of the workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the G. K. U. on Wednesday a resolution was passed:—Condemning the action of Government in arresting several Labour workers of Bombay and exhausting the workers to organise and strengthen T. U. movement."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Pralhad Mills Ltd. was held with Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji in the chair on Thursday.

The Profit and Loss Account showed a nett profit of Rs 3 47 534-6-1. including Rs. 12.233-14-8 brought over from last year's account, which was appropriated by paying a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent for three years ending 31st March 1931. amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 free of income-tax and Rs. 83,865 to depreciation, machinery, building, etc. Rs. 32 000 were provided for the income-tax and super-tax account and Rs. 8 000 for bonus to the staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 13 669-6-1 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Messrs. Bhagwandas Motilal and Ratansi D. Morarji were re-appointed Directors.

RIGHT OF PRE-AUDIENCE.

—:o:—

Ag. Advocate General Argues His Own Case.

The right of pre-audience of the Acting Advocate General was the subject which took the whole day of the Full Bench on Thursday. The Full Bench consisted of the Hon. Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Barlee and Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar. The Acting Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. argued the case on his own behalf. Sir C.H. Setalwad represented the Bar Council, while Mr. Coltman represented the Bar Association.

Mr. V.F. Taraporevala, Acting Advocate General, arguing the case on his own behalf said that subsequent to his appointment, the question arose whether the Acting Advocate General of Bombay had a right of pre-audience in that Hon'ble Court by virtue of his appointment as Acting Advocate General of Bombay pursuant to Section 114 (3) of the Government of India Act 1915. The right of pre-audience of the Acting Advocate General, he said was considered by the High Court in 1865, when a Bench of that Hon'ble Court after argument came to the conclusion on the law as it then stood that the office of the Advocate General did not appear to have any strictly legal origin and that an Acting Advocate General had no right to general pre-audience.

CALCUTTA DECISION

Mr. Taraporevala submitted that the above judgment and the reasoning on which it was founded had no application to the present state of the law and that the reasoning itself suggested that the decision would not have been the same, if the law had stood in 1865 as it stood today. He further argued that the same question had arisen in Calcutta about the same time and that Mr. Justice Norman had decided in favour of the right of pre-audience of the Acting Advocate General. Then, said Mr. Taraporevala, the right of pre-audience of the Advocate-General was since 1927 statutorily regulated by the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, as amended by Act XIII of 1927 which provided that the Advocate General shall have pre-audience over all other advocates and, therefore, the decision of the High Court in 1865 had no application to the present state India Act, 1915 and the Bar Councils Act. Mr. Taraporevala of law under the Government of therefore, submitted that the matter required reconsideration in view of the legislation subsequent to 1865.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Coltman and Sir C.H. Setalvad opposed the application of the Advocate General and cited several English cases in support of their argument. Sir Chimanlal submitted that if the Advocate General was on leave and remained in Bombay and if the Acting Advocate General persisted for the right of pre-audience over the Advocate General, there was likely to be some complication.

The Chief Justice intimated that the judgment would be delivered to-day (Friday).

"WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE".

—:o:—

Formal Inauguration At Corporation Hall.

A new organisation which will strive to bring about better understanding between Indians and Europeans and provide a common platform of work for both was established in Bombay on Thursday evening.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, the Mayor of Bombay, presided at a meeting held in the Corporation Hall to inaugurate the Welfare of India League. There was a distinguished and thoroughly cosmopolitan gathering including many Europeans at the meeting.

COMMON PLATFORM.

The new League is intended to provide a common platform for those Europeans and Indians who stand for a speedy creation of a system of Government which would secure for India her proper place as an equal partner in the British commonwealth and to promote inter-communal and inter-racial friendship.

VALUABLE ADDITION.

The President in opening the proceedings said that they were there to erect a common platform of work for Europeans and Indians. There was both room and scope for such a body in these difficult days and if the Welfare of India League functioned in the spirit in which it had been conceived it should be a valuable addition to the forces which had been working in this country.

The President paid a tribute to Mr. M. I. David to whose untiring and devoted efforts the League owed its existence.

THE WIDENING GULF.

Sir Phiroze Sethna in moving the resolution of the formal inauguration of the Welfare of India League said that particularly during the last few years the gulf which did exist between Indians and Europeans instead of narrowing had greatly widened. It was necessary, therefore, for both communities that the causes of such further estrangement should be looked into and endeavours made to remove them. Politically India was in a transitional stage. New and just aspirations were springing up. The League was expected to create an environment which would help both sides to understand each other better. That was the main object of the League. He did not suggest for a moment that there should be inter-marriages, but he certainly suggested that there should be no racial inequality.

Rev. John Mackenzie seconded the resolution.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICY.

Mr. M. I. David said that the League was a common platform of work for Europeans and Indians who were cemented together by a political formula which represented the greatest common measure of agreement between them. The fundamental policy of the League was to create good feeling in India and to remove the obstacles in the path of lasting peace. It should serve as a laison between Indians and Europeans, between one political school of thought and another.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. G. M. Rose proposed and Mr. K. Natarajan seconded that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas be invited to be President and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Rev. John McKenzie be invited to be Vice-Presidents. The proposition was also accepted.

HOW TO BUILD.

"Are we going to build this wonderful nation upon the quick sands of racial antipathy and racial antagonism or are we going to build it upon the sound and solid foundation of a heart-felt desire to see fair-play, fair Government, and equality of treatment?" I sincerely desire that the Indian Nation should develop on the foundation of mutual friendship between Indians and Europeans." This was the sentiment expressed by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge, a European member, at the meeting.

Mr. G.M. Rose also made a striking speech dwelling on the need of a League to unite Indians and Europeans in a bond of friendship.

The meeting appointed the following Committee with powers to co-opt to carry on the objects of the League and frame rules and regulations:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., President.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kt. and the Rev. John McKenzie: Vice-Presidents.

MEMBERS.

Sir P.D. Pattani, K.C.I.E.: Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, K.C.I.E.; Mr. M.R. Jayakar; The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.; Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar; Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., O.B.E.: Mr. N.C. Kelkar; Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Kt.; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart; Mr. J.B. Boman-Behram; Mr. F.C. Annesley; The Hon. Sirdar Saheb Sulaiman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E.; Mr. L.R. Tairsee; Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee; Mr. H.P. Mody; Mr. G. I. Griffiths; Dr. G.V. Deshmukh; Mr. P.J. Marzban; Mr. E.C. Reid Mr. Hoosenaly M. Rahimtoola; Mr. Albert Raymond; Mr. S.D Saklatwala; Mr. N.M. Joshi; Mr. R.J. Duff; Mr. Manu Subedar; Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale; Mr. M. C. Chagla; Mr. E.R. Hirjibehedin; Mr. J. Bullock; Mr. J.K Mehta; Mr. P.S. Mellor; Mr. K. H. McCormack; Mr. A. D. Shroff; Capt. Albian D'Souza; Mr. E.M. Gilbert-Lodge; Mr. S.K. Pratter; Mr. T. Maloney; Mr. G.W. Wardle and Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Mr. G.M. Rose, Mr. R.P. Masani, Mr. V.C. Setalvad and Mr. M.I. David; Hon. Secretaries.

Mr. B.N. Karanjia: Hon. Treasurer.

MONTHLY FLAG SATLUTATION AT BANDRA.

The Bandra Congress Committee will start their Prabhat Feri at 6 a.m. on Sunday and after going round the town will meet at the Congress Office Old Patkar Blocks for the Flag Salutation at 8 a.m.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The dramatic branch of the above Association will stage selected variety programme in Kanarese to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.). The admission is free.

NAUJAWAN SABHA SECRETARY SEARCHED

SEQUEL TO WEDNESDAY'S ROUND-UP.

On Thursday afternoon an Inspector of the C.I.D. went ot the Bradbury Mills, Jacob Circle searched the person of Mr. Yusuf Calcuttawalla, who is engaged as a clerk there.

His drawers and cupboard were searched, as also those of his fellow slerks in the department. Papers, money and railway season ticket found on the persons of Mr. Calcuttawalla were taken.

Mr. Calcuttawalla was then ordered to accompany the police officer. The police officer took him to his residence at Chowpatty which was also searched for two hours, but, it is said, nothing incriminating was found. Then he was taken to Mr. Yusuf Meherally's place at Forgett Street.

After reaching Mr. Meherally's place the police officer asked Mr. Calcuttawalla to remain in the car and he went up to Mr. Meherally's and after a time drove to Girgaum where he was asked to get down. The railway pass, the currency notes and some papers were returned to Mr. Calcuttawalla.

Mr. Calcuttawalla is a young Congress worker and one of the joint secretaries of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Bombay.

MR J. J. VIMADALAL

An Appreciation

(BY—R. D. BALIWALA.)

The sad news of the untimely and sudden death of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal has shocked and grieved the entire Parsi community. He was a true and sincere friend of the poor, a noble son of this country, and a great leader of the Parsi community. He was love personified and like Mahatma Gandhi, a great believer in Swaraj through self-purification. Though he did not take any active part in the political movement he was a Nationalist at heart and in his learned discourses to the Parsis one never misses his insistence on Swadeshi and prohibition. He was a philosopher and never missed a single opportunity of preaching Gandhiji's Gospels of Love. Truth. Non-Violence and self-purification to his co-religionists.

He was an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi and has set a very good example to the Parsis in simplicity and humility. "It is no use wearing silken saries and costly ornaments" he said to his vast Parsi audiences "that is the surest road to ruin. If you want to be admired and respected by others take to simplicity, love the poor, purify yourselves and stick to the Zoroaster's gospel, for good thoughts, good words and good deeds." On account of his great and noble personality, childlike simplicity, humility, sincerity and eloquent oratory he was greatly respected by his co-religionists and in him the Parsi community has lost a great leader and a moral teacher' I deeply mourn the loss which is too great for words and offer my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the departed leader of the Parsi community. May his soul rest in peace.

SHOE HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

Incident In Nagpur Court.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 23.

There was a great sensation in the District Court office to-day when Mukanda Ahira, a previous convict, hurled a shoe at Mr. K. Izdhin Amed, City Magistrate on hearing the judement convicting him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of house-breaking. Fortunately it missed the aim and the accused was immediately removed to the police lock-up.

SUIT AGAINST RLY. FOR LOSS OF LEGS.

Claim Dismissed With Costs.

What constitutes a trespass on the railway lines? This question was decided by Mr. Justice Kania in the case in which Esmail Haji Nana Mafat sued the B. B. and C. I. Railway for damages of Rs. 10,000 sustained by him by the loss of his two legs. This litigation arose out of an accident which occurred at Dohad Station on the 18th June 1927.

The plaintiff's case was that on that day he went to the Goods Platform of Dohad Station because he wanted to secure certain wagons for dispatching timber and had to fill in certain consignment notes in respect of two bags of onions which were lying on the platform. After he reached the Goods Platform, he had a talk with one Balaram, the Goods Clerk of the defendent company at Dohad. On plaintiff's telling Balaram what he wanted, Balaram referred him to the Station Master. The plaintiff thereupon left goods platform and began to walk to cross the railway line to reach the Station Master's Office on the Passengers' Platform.

After crossing the third line, he put his left foot across the first rail of the fourth line, when suddenly, without any whistle or warning he felt a push on the left part of his body and he was thrown down and became unconscious. When he regained consciousness he found that his both legs were cut off by wheels of the engine which passed over him. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff charged the company with negligence and claimed damages Rs. 10,000.

RAILWAY'S DEFENCE.

The company contended that (1) the plaintiff was a trespasser and had no business on the railway lines (2) that he was negligent in crossing the railway line (3) that even if the defendent company were negligent, the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in that he attempted to cross the railway lines without looking to see whether any engine was approaching and in the alternative that taking no warning of the whistle, which was given, he rashly ran in front of the engine in the hope that he might be able to cross over the lines before the engine reached the spot where the accident occurred.

The plaintiff contended that it was the practice of the merchants and persons who had occasions to cross the goods platform and the passenger platform to walk across the railway line. That no officer of the railway company prevented them from doing so.

NO BUSINESS TO CROSS.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that the plaintiff had failed to establish the alleged practice of persons crossing the railway lines when there was traffic on the rails. At the time the plaintiff crossed the lines, he was a trespasser. Then his allegation that he wanted to obtain wagons for his timber was not corroborated by his statement made soon after the accident. In that statement he only alleged that he wanted to consign two bags of onions. His Lordship further found that the plaintiff had no business to go from one platform to the other as he was neither a licensee nor an invitee to cross the railway lines. The accident occurred as unfortunately he was engrossed in his own thoughts and did not notice the warning and ran across the railway lines under the impression that he would be able to cross the lines before the engine reached there. Having failed to do so the accident occurred. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "C" WARD.

The "C" Ward Congress Committee is making vigorous preparations for organising a big procession on Sunday the 26th inst. in furtherance of the cause of prohibition.

The procession will start from the Committee's offices at 8-15 a.m. after the usual Flag salutation ceremony which will be performed by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

ALL-INDIA COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and land holders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

"X" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay.

Ahmedabad Congress Swadeshi Bazar

The Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Bazar Samiti in outlining a scheme for a permanent Swadeshi Bazar under the auspices of the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee, write:—

Boycott of foreign goods in general and of foreign cloth in particular have now come to stay in India. People do buy Swadeshi goods as far as possible and so long as they know that a particular article is made in India, they do not like to go in for the same article made in other countries. And it is a fact that almost everything for daily use can be had of purely Indian manufacture.

But it has always been the constant complaint of the general public that it is often difficult to differentiate genuine Swadeshi things from foreign ones. There are manufacturers who produce Swadeshi goods and there are people who want to buy them, but both find it difficult to come together.

It is with this idea that the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee has taken upon itself the task of opening a Permanent Swadeshi Bazar in Ahmedabad at some central place in the city easily accessible to all. With a view to putting this plan into execution, the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee, has appointed a very influential Committee of the citizens of Ahmedabad with Sjt. Morarji Desai, the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, as its Chairman. For the plan to be successful the Swadeshi Bazar Committee expects the full co-operation of manufacturers, merchants and the general public. It will be a function of the Committee to see that only genuine Swadeshi goods are available in this Bazar and in order to enable the Committee to do this, merchants desiring to open shops in this bazar will have to sign a declaration form prepared by the Committee. The Committee will see to the proper advertisement of these shops.

The Committee hopes for the encouragement of Swadeshi, that the manufacturers, merchants and the consumers will splendidly respond to the efforts of the Swadeshi Bazar Committee and will give their active support to it. The Committee will be glad to receive suggestions for the success of the scheme.

Merchants desiring to avail themselves of this scheme as well as manufacturers wishing to give agencies to merchants opening shops in the Bazar are requested either to communicate with, or see personally the Secretaries, Shrimati Mrudula Ambalal and Sjt. Arjunlal Lala, at the Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

Mr. Tirith G. Sabnani, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation has issued the following appeal to various students' organisations throughout India:

The death anniversary of Lokmania Tilak falls on 1st August. Various Students' organisations throughout India are requested to celebrate the anniversary of the India's noblest son who lived and died for India's cause, in a fitting manner. It is suggested that students' organisations should carry the message of "Swaraj is our birthright" in a practical manner to the masses, to hold political lectures on Tilak's life, explaining the importance of Swadeshi and Swabhasha in the political programme of the country. Initiating the formation of "Youth Guards" on this day to work among the masses, will be a fitting tribute to the memory of the departed patriot who wanted to build "New India through the masses."

Young Hindu Knocked Down By Train And Killed.

Dagdu Rawoo a young Hindu was knocked down on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. by E 78 Up Kurla local nd received severe injuries. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired at 6-30 p.m. on the same day.

An inquest was held on the dead body in the Coroner's court on Thursday morning. Laxman Baloo the Gateman at Cotton Green deposed that on Tuesday at about 5-45 p.m. two up and down trains were about to pass his gate No. 8. He closed the gate and was waiting for the trains. As the Up train was approaching the gate the deceased got inside through the wooden bars of the gate. Witness shouted out to him not to be so rash. But not listening to the advice the deceased darted across the Up line and was knocked down by the train. He was violently thrown off the line and received severe injuries. The driver of the train stopped the train and the injured man was taken to Bombay by the same train.

The Coroner returned the verdict of an accidental death.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN KONKAN.

Cherrapunji's 15 Inches

POONA, July 23.

The monsoon has been strong in North-East India and East United Provinces and active in the Punjab, Central Provinces, along the West Coast of the Peninsula, in Mysore and Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in West United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, East Central Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, and North Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Baluchistan, Gujarat, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaurpyu and Akyab three inches each; Amherst one; Cherrapunji fifteen; Shillong and Darjeeling four; Chittagong and Jaipalguri three; Gauhati, Dhubri and Gaya two; Jessore and Bogra one and a half; Dibrugarh, Burdwan, Berhampore and Dinajpur one; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Daltonganj one; Benares two; Jagdalpur and Mukteswar one and a half; Cawnpore, Akola, Nagpur and Pachmarhi one; Allahabad three quarters Delhi, and Rawalpindi one and a half; Hissar one, Sonamarg three quarters; Montgomery, Multan, Harnai, Dharampur and Murree a half; Ratnagiri four; Khandala, and Vellope three; Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore and Mercara two; Marmagao and Mysore one; Cocanada three quarters and Salem a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease further in the Punjab and United Provinces and monsoon will continue to be strong in the region extendig from Konkan to Assam and in Lower Burma, Mysore and Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Arakan, Chittagong Coast and extend in Assam and North Bengal during the next thirty-six hours.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Weekly Weather Report for the week ending July 22:—The monsoon was on the whole active from Assam to North Punjab and in Rajputana, West Central India, Gujarat and among the West Coast of the Peninsula. It was strong on the last two days of the week from the Punjab to Assam, along and near the foot of the Himalayas. Some of the noteworthy heavy falls of rain during the week were: Bombay six inches Coxs Bazar five inches and Marmagao 4 inches on the 15th, Indore, Pachmarhi and Saugor four inches each on the 16th; Ambala five inches on the 17th; Dwarka six inches on the 19th; Bahraich and Roorkee six inches on the 20th and Delhi five inches and Montgomery four inches on the 21st.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 23-7-31 Colaba Point 0.22"; Fort 0.20"; J. J. Hospital 0.24".

Total since 1st June to date 23-7-31 Colaba Point 40.80"; Fort 47.40"; J. J. Hospital 43.73".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 34.57"; Fort 38.43"; J. J. Hospital 35.32".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 60.51"; Fort 54.38"; J. J. Hospital 62.91".

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 23.

Previous closing rate	9.28
To-day's opening rate	9.24
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	9.38
Difference	plus .10

Broach expectation:—

July August Rs. 180.

August May Rs. 191.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 23.

Previous closing rate	1.03
To-day's opening rate	4.96
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	4.91
Difference	—.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 23.

Silver ready	12-15/11
Lower	0-1-0
Silver forward	12-7/8
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of market Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, July 23.

1st settlement	43-8-0
2nd settlement	43-5-0

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MANAGER.
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUYY 24, 1931.

THE POISON.

"Drown the cry of separate electorate that tends to make imbeciles of you, set the example of sacrifice and service for the country like your illustrious ancestors, and fight the battle for freedom and show to the world that you are a self-respecting freedom-loving community, which has not forgotten its past records and brave deeds." These stirring words, addressed to Muslims by Dr. Syed Mahmood in his presidential speeh at the U. P. Nationalist Muslim Conference,—which, for reasons best known to itself, the Associated Press ignored in its preoccupation with reporting the activities of Mr. Shaukat Ali—are bound to linger long in the minds all thinking Muslims. Those words also bring out the gist of a very thoughtful address. Dr. Mahmood contrasted the great achievements of the Muslims in India in the past with their present backwardness in many respects and sorrowfully remarked: "The back-bone of the Muslim community has been broken, the manhood of Islam is insulted, and there is hardly any Muslim with soaring intellect and genius in India to-day." He attributed the decadence of his community, mainly to its suicidal policy of isolation and leaning on official patronage and more recently to the demoralising effects of separate electorates. On this subject he spoke most feelingly and said: "The programme of separate representation has killed the spirit of competition that adds zest to life and makes life worth-living, brings out the best, the noblest and the greatest in man. It has arrested the natural and healthy growth of public spirit among the Muslims. It has made the Muslims weaker and the Hindus more jealous. Under it the Muslim has suspected the Hindus more and more and the Hindus have been more and more indifferent to Muslim interests."

It is noteworthy that at many recent meetings and conferences of Muslims separate electorates have been condemned not merely on the ground that they are prejudicial to national unity but also and mainly on the ground that they are a bane to the very communities that are wedded to such electorates. Some accommodating but short-sighted Hindus are now disposed to concede separate electorates to Muslims in the hope that thereby some workable communal solution will be more easily found. It seems possible that even some members of the Congress Working Committee were disposed to take such a view. But, said Dr. Mahmood with regard to the solution finally adopted by the Committee "the Congress has not conceded the separate electorate because the Nationalist Mussalmans, who had faught the national battle side by side with the Congress, prevailed upon the Congress leaders not to accept it as it would be like giving poison to the Muslim community." This is a striking view of condemning separate electorates, but there is no exaggeration in it. Even those who still clamour for them—somewhat like the opium addict clamouring for the drug—have recently changed their grounds for the demand and say in effect: 'Separate Electorates are undoubtedly bad. But we want a few years to be prepared for joint electorates. At present we are too weak and too ignorant to use them right nay even to know what a vote is." In that sort of talk itself one may see the demoralising depressing effect of the poison of separate electorates.

A few other unthinking leaders cry for separate electorates just because for a generation that has been the cry, a few more do so because everything separate or special has a charm for them. But if the Muslim nationalist leaders carry on an earnest, extensive and intensive propaganda in favour of joint electorates and if they lay special stress on the advantage of such electorates to the Muslims themselves we have no doubt their efforts will soon be crowned with complete success. It is most encouraging to note that the U. P. Nationalist Muslim Conference has wholly supported the Congress solution of the communal question. If this right lead is followed up with active continuous propaganda, other provinces will not be long in following suit. Finally, we would endorse each and every word of the following suggestion of Dr. Mahmood to his co-religionists: 'If we throw ourselves whole-heartedly in the national struggle for freedom and excel the Hnidus in our sacrifice for the motherland we can claim and take equal rights with the Hindus." Who can deny that the "Frontier Gandhi" and his brave Khudai Khidmatgars have by their splendid achievements killed all opposition to the claims of the Frontier Province to full Provincial autonomy?

THE RAILWAY ENQUIRY

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has been persistent in demanding the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to investigate the issues between the employers and the employees on the Indian Railways. After lengthy discussion between the Railway Board and the Federation's Executive, which did not help in narrowing the divergence of views, all that Government now concede as a contribution to the solution of an impending grave crisis is a Court of Inquiry. The Federation's Executive is to meet on Sunday to consider this offer. We have no hesitation in pointing out that the persistent refusal on the part of Government to accede to the request for a Board of Conciliation is extremely unwise. Are we to understand that the Railway Board refuse to have their secret exploits investigated by a Joint Enquiry and virtually ask the Federation to desert the unfortunate? The Federation, on the other hand was, naturally, confident that an enquiry through a Board of Conciliation, would result in better methods of economy than the slaughter of innocents. The Federation has challenged the expedients of the Railway Board and is prepared to propose pacific means of retrenchment. The collective sentiment of Unions is rightly against treating the orders of discharge and petty persecution as a closed chapter, and when the Working Committee of the Congress sympathises with the demand for an open enquiry, the hands of labour become substantially strengthened. What is the use of the Government sponsoring Royal Commissions and piloting Trade Dispute Bills when the principle of arbitration is discarded in the case of a large commercial undertaking like the Railways? Two bad years, and the Government seem stampeded into desperate measures, whereas any private concern would normally exert itself to tide over such a short period after bumper years, without recourse to the destruction of the very staff that contributed to prosperity of good times. To prove the rotten, hand-to-mouth methods of official mismanagement, we have only to observe the Railway Board being staggered by the incidents of a slump and conveniently turning out workmen to conserve the emoluments of 'Burra Sabs' at the top. The appointment of a Court of Enquiry is an admission on the part of the Government that the Railway Board has bungled. It is satisfactory, as far as it goes. But the best and most effective method of dealing with the crisis on the Railway would have been the acceptance of the demand for a Board of Conciliation.

Indian Labour has been so well-schooled in adversity that it bears the brunt of suffering until relations become spontaneously disrupted by the sheer weight of unnumbered tragedies. Such is the situation to-day when bunglers have ungratefully expelled thousands of workmen. Do the Railway Board realise that on account of demoralisation and fright on the lines, the efficiency of the Staff has thoroughly slackened and the Railways are suffering leakages in revenue which it is impossible to compute? With the slaughter of loyal, efficient workmen in the air, what incentive is there for workers jealously to protect the returns of the Railways? Duty is performed in an apathetic spirit, illicit traffic tends to increase, and the Railway Board, while straining at gnats for economy, have to swallow camels in the shape of lost receipts. The workman does not know whose turn it is next to quit quarters, and the Administrations unconsciously promote laxity and waste. The wiseacres at the top, installed on thick carpets and escorted by red-coated 'chaprasis,' cannot realise the havoc in revenue they cause by alienating the heart of the workman from his duty. The whole question is being daily bungled and the "family-feeling" that ought to inspire great institutions is destroyed by the victimisation of the rank and file, while the Big Bosses claim extra allowances.

SIGNIFICANT.

A measure, called the Bengal State Aid to Industries Bill, has been officially introduced in the Legislature of the Province. On Wednesday during the discussion relating to a clause in it, which provides that the State is entitled to invest money in industry by taking shares and debentures, the non-official European group in the Legislative Council exhibited an attitude which affords a significant commentary upon the British mercantile outlook in Bengal regarding the promotion of indigenous enterprise. Sir W. L. Travers, a shining light of the European Association, roundly declared against this form of practical assistance to indigenous enterprise by the State. He had no objection to loans being given and he paid lip-service to the necessity of "starting new industries in Bengal." The Governments of Bihar and Orissa and Madras have already on the Statute Book legislation regarding State assistance to industry, and it does contain the provision which evoked the opposition of Mr. Cooper and his eminent colleague, Sir W. L. Travers. We are not aware that "private enterprise" has languished in these Provinces because of this clause. Indians can easily see through the motive of the opposition put up in the Bengal Council by the non-official European group. Is this the kind of 'safeguard' in the interest of Britain Clive Street desires?

UNIVERSITY AND 'SWADESHI'

The Board of Studies of the University of Bombay are accustomed to recommend every year certain texts to the students for the various University examinations. It is remarkable that many of these recommended texts are publications by foreign firms. Whatever may have been the case even a decade ago, there are a number of Indian 'alumni' to-day who have specialized in the preparation of University text-books and Indian publishing firms have brought out their works in a manner which in printing technique, is as good as foreign productions. Why should not the University of Bombay help to promote indigenous scholastic and publishing enterprise by recommending text-books produced and published in this country? We hope members of the Senate will take up the point and insist upon such encouragement to "Swadeshi."

DOWN WITH COMMUNAL TOURNAMENTS.

The general meeting of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana has done well to lift the political ban on the M.C.C. and the Quadrangular matches It is a pity, however, that the M.C.C. has already cancelled its proposed visit to India this year. The decision is subject to the proviso that the future matches are to be arranged "on terms consistent with the self-respect of the Hindu community." A most welcome resolution of the meeting declares that the Gymkhana is "strongly of opinion that the time has now arrived when Tournament cricket matches on communal basis shall be discontinued and that the matches on non-communal basis be arranged". We wish the Gymkhana were more definite and had refused to participate in Tournaments on communal lines. We also wish the Hindu Gymkhana gives a lead to other gymkhanas by converting itself into a National Gymkhana.

Trifles

"I am a man of war" booms the Big Brother from Madras.

But the suggestion is, I am happy to say, unfounded that as a result of the Gandhi-Ir——I mean Washington Agreement, Great Britain is going to scrap 'H. M. S. Shaukatali.'

* * * * *

Talking of the Big Brother, may I say how pleased I am to note that he has at least succeeded in securing the Associated Press as his publicity agent?

There are two advantages involved in it.

Positively—or is it negatively?—he has been spared the trouble of organising Musalmans in the News Agency Trade. Conversely, it gags the two per cent of Muslims who have been opposing their ridiculous pot-guns to the B. B.'s howitzers—of course to his great annoyance.

He will be gratified to know that the U. P. Nationalist Muslim Conference at Meerut, for instance, was treated by the Associated Press with the contempt that a negligible quantity deserves.

* * * *

But, let me, in fairness, draw the Big Brother's attention to his imperative duty. He will undoubtedly not fail to appreciate the services of the Associated Press. That I take for granted.

What I strongly urge him to do is publicly to acknowledge the valuable assistance that is rendered at critical moments by my friend "Simla Cirles" and to wipe out—a "man of war" must always be spick and span—the ugly impressions of the atmosphere up at Simla.

* * * * *

According to Reuter, after Lord Irwin had finished his address to missionaries, the meeting adjourned to prayers for India led by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Looking to the dates, it is quite probable that their prayers coincided with Mahatmaji's "prarthana" at Viceregal Lodge. Great men pray alike.

* * * * *

Mahatmaji has become laconic and monosyllabic with journalists. His stock in trade to dodge interviewers seems to be inexhaustible. I cull the following from the latest interview:

Question: Is your going to London more certain after Simla conversations?

Answer: Not till I am seen boarding the steamer.

So Mahatmaji will sail when he sails!

* * * *

"How long more do you think you will take to decide on boarding the steamer?" asked the journalist. This question is apparently irrelevant The journalist has evidently no sense of humour. The proper authority to be interviewed on this issue is the steamer.

* * * *

"Mrs. Alamelumangathayarammal has resigned the editorship of 'The Dravidian.' "

The Printer is reported to have expressed the devout hope that she is not succeeded by Mr. Saltgoodheavensmudacharialyar.

BAHADURJI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

CONGRESS AND "PUBLIC" DEBT

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The report of the committee appointed by the Congress to report on the obligations between Great Britain and India is a document of very great importance especially at the present moment. No Congress worker should be without a copy. Sjts. Bahadurji, Bhulabhai J. Desai, K. T. Shah and J. C. Kumarappa deserve the warm congratulations of the nation for their labour of love. The foreign readers of 'Young India" should know that Sjt. D. N. Bahadurji was at one time Advocate General and so was Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai. Both of them are busy practitioners and well-known lawyers apart from their having held the office of Advocate General. Indeed that office gives no added importance to the holders. It is a recognition of their importance and status in their profession. Prof. K. T. Shah is an economist of all-India reputation, is an author of several valuable works and was for many years and only upto the other day Professor of Economics in the University of Bombay. These three gentlemen are always busy and it was no little sacrifice on their part to give their time to the responsible work entrusted to them by the Congress, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, the convener, is a professor in the Gujarat Vidyapitha and, therefore, it was no additional sacrifice on his part. He may be considered a registered national servant and, therefore, his time and labour were already at the disposal of the Congress. He was chosen for this particular task for his accurate knowledge of economics and his aptitude for research work. These four members were ably assisted at their invitation by Sjt. D. N. Joshi, also an economist of considerable experience. I have given this introduction about the authors of the report so that foreign readers may know that the report is not a document prepared by superficial politicians but it is the creation of men who have a reputation to lose, who are no demagogues but men who write about things they know and weigh the words that they write.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION.

The report is a critical examination of the financial transactions of the British Government in India. The first volume is divided into five parts with a note on annual military expenditure and interest on claims by Prof. Kumarappa. The second volume which will be shortly published contains voluminous notes prepared by Prof. K. T. Shah which could not be included in the body of the report. The two volumes should give the student of Indian Public Debts all he can possibly need.

The first part of the first volume has short but interesting paragraphs on Repudiation vs. Ratification and Sanctity of Contracts. The Congress has been charged with the desire for repudiating "National Debt." The authors of the report show that the question of repudiation does not arise at all, nor is there any question of sanctity of contracts because there is no contract. The authors say: "The Congress has often been accused of attempting to repudiate public debts. Far from being a repudiation the offer of the Congress is to ratify burdens which have been undertaken in the country's interest. The present public debts cannot be truly called national debts for they have been incurred deally by Great Britain and imposed upon India." They add: "It has been suggested in some quarters that all these obligations have some degree of sanctity and should not be disputed. We are unable to see any basis of sanctity in this matter. These burdens were involuntarily imposed upon the revenues of India and if they are not shown to have been incurred for the benefit of the Indian people it is difficult to understand the use of the word 'sanctity' in this connection." In fact it is difficult to understand this charge of repudiation. If and when India takes over charge from the present administration the transaction would be like any ordinary transfer whether it is from seller to buyer or from trustee to his ward or from the wrong-doer to the wronged. In each one of these transfers there would be a proper stock-taking, balance-sheet and a taking over subject to audit and adjustment. Burdens are never forced upon the transferee except in the case of the vanquished who have no choice. The state contemplated for India is that of freedom from bondage complete or partial. The taking over of such liabilities as India approves or is adjudged to pay will not mean a repudiation of the rest but would mean the taking over of the balance by the British. If therefore any of the numerous bond-holders or holders of promissory notes and the like have to lose, they will lose not because of repudiation by India but because of repudiation by the British.

THE IRISH PARALLEL

And let no one regard the report as the final Congress demand. The report is a valuable document for the guidance of the Congress and those who would study the history of the financial transactions of the British Government in India. It is open to the Congress either to waive any of the items of the demand framed by the authors or to add to them if need be. Then too, it has never been the Congress position that whatever demand the Congress makes must be accepted. The Congress position has always been and to-day is that if the British Government do not accept the Congress claim, the items in dispute should be referred to an impartial tribunal. Surely nothing more reasonable can be expected from the Congress. Anything less will be a betrayal of the trust on the part of the Congress. Nor is this an unusual demand. The learned authors of the report have cited the Irish parallel. "On the creation of the Irish Free State", they say, "the question naturally arose as to the appointment of her liabilities for the national debts which at the time stood at £7,721 millions. By clause 5 of the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act it is provided as follows:

"The Irish Free State should assume liability to the service of the public debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof and towards the payment of War Pensions as existing at that date in such a proportion as may be fair and equitable having regard to the fair and just claim on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined in default of agreement by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire."

So much for the position taken up by the Congress. The claim summarized by the Committee is as follows:—

Year	Subject of Claims	Crores Amount	
Prior to 1857	External Wars oft he Wars of the Company	35.000	
	Interest on Company's Capital Stock paid 1833-57	15.120	50.120
1857	Cost of 'Mutiny.'		10.900
1874	Interest on Company's Capital Stock paid 1857-74	10.030	
	Redemption of the Capital Stock of East India Company	12.000	22.060
1857-1900	External Wars	37.500	
1914-20	European War-gift	189.000	
	Cost	170.700	397.200
1857-1931	Miscellaneous Charges	20.000	
	In respect of Burma	82.000	102.000
1916-1921	Reverse Councils Losses		35.000
	Premium paid to Railway Companies on acquisition by the State		50.000
	Cost of Strategic Railways		33.000
Total claim (crores) Rs.			729.400

SO-CALLED PRODUCTIVE DEBT

The authors have also carefully examined the so-called productive debt of India and the following summary of their observations will be both instructive and interesting:

"(a) That of the five or six items of productive character only two, viz. Railways and Irrigation works can, strictly speaking, be classed as such:

"(b) That the Productivity of the Railways and their contribution to the economic development of India is wholly different from that of the Irrigation Works;

"(c) That the aggregate capital at charge on account of the Railways must admit a counter-claim of eighty-three crores at least as detailed above, before liability on that account can be accepted by the Indian people; though in strict commercial accounting and rigorous justice the

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Pro-Liquor Propaganda.

In his speech against picketing, which we commented upon the other day, the Collector of Madras is reported to have remarked with regard to some people's daily drink: "One little drink can do them no harm." Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says with regard to this: "It is this one little drink that finally holds the wretched poor in its grip and keeps them poor and wretched for ever." Many in Maharashtra will recall the Marathi play, "One Single Cup", that shows what tragedy the single cup may lead to. The Madras Collector is not the only person carrying on the official pro-liquor propaganda. The Madras District Congress Committee has publicly declared that "several of the Excise Laws governing the sale of the toddy and other liquors are openly broken by the shop-keepers in the presence of and with the connivance of the Excise officials themselves." Yet the Madras Government is pledged to Prohibition and has sanctioned a lakh or two for official prohibition propaganda. The liquor revenue is like liquor itself. The more you have of it, the more you want.

A Shipping Journal.

Indians interested in shipping will be glad to learn that the "Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge" (Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay), has just issued the first of a series of monthly Bulletins. One of the objects of the Society is to publish a shipping magazine; and as a first step in this direction the Society has brought out its typewritten "Bulletin", which, it is announced, will appear every month and will contain news and information of interest and value primarily to the members of the Society and also to those engaged in the shipping trade. The first number of the "Bulletin" contains six closely-typed sheets full of interesting notes on shipping and allied questions, some typical topics dealt with being: Development of Navigable Waterways in India, Italy and the Far East Trade, Coastal Shipping in various Countries, and Depression in Ship-building Industry. The Magazine is the first of its kind in India and is edited by Mr. S. Ramaswami, the Hon. Secretary of the Society. We cordially welcome the "Bulletin" and trust it will soon grow into a first class shipping journal.

British Coastal Shipping.

The following, which is reproduced in the "Bulletin" from the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" shows how anxious Britain is to protect her own coastal shipping: "Recently the British Coasting and Near Trade's Shipowners' Association passed a resolution requesting Government to take into consideration the present condition of affairs in regard to the British Coastal Trade and to remedy the same by an Order-in-Council under the British Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, excluding all foreign vessels from carrying cargo from one British Port to another. This, the Association argued, was the only way to protect British shipping from unfair competition and assist a national industry to recover a reasonable measure of return on labour and outlay and keep in operation an industry which was essential to the nation's well-being and security." We commend this patriotic resolution to every Indian delegate to the Round Table Conference.

Lying Propaganda.

What appears to be a falsehood, circulated by a British correspondent in India is nailed to the counter by an official agency itself. The Punjab Government made careful enquiries into the allegations in the following report which appeared in the "Daily Mail" (London) of June 6 in a telegram sent by one Mr. Roland J. Wild, special correspondent at Lahore: "The other day, two Europeans who were shooting only 20 miles from Lahore were suddenly set on by an angry crowd and imprisoned for several hours, £500 being demanded for their release. They were allowed to go eventually after all their money had been taken from them". Official inquiries (both in Lahore and the adjoining districts show that no such incident ever occurred. Mr. Wild the special correspondent or the two Europeans in his story may throw more light on the subject, if they can.

SIND ZAMINDARS DON'T SHARE ROSY OPTIMISM OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING BARRAGE LANDS

—:o:—

CROP OF AMENDMENTS TO IRRIGATION BILL.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, July 23.

The Irrigation Bill was further discussed clause by cluase on the resumption of the sitting of the Council on Thursday afternoon. Section 91 which gives power to the Canal Officer to change the source of water supply for more efficient distribution of water was subjected to criticism at the hands of Sind members. The section, while authorising the Canal Officer to transfer the source of water supply to any existing water course, makes the Collection the final authority in respect of objections raised by the holders of land, whose interests are adversely affected.

It definitely says that no Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application as regards the proposed alignment of a water course. Sind members protested against what they called the unrestricted powers with which the section invested the Canal Officers.

AN AMENDMENT.

Khan Bahadur Ghunro moved an amendment exempting owners of existing water courses from the cost of new source of water-supply. It was opposed by the Finance Member and it was lost.

SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

After question time Minister for Local Self-Government made a statement in regard to the supersession of the Municipality of Surat. He recalled his promise given at the previous session that he hoped to reduce the period if there were no legal difficulties. He thanked the Committee of Management appointed by the Government for their energetic work. It was expected that the new voters' list would be published on August 11 and the election would take place in October. He hoped to be in a position to restore the Municipality in November. He was glad he could fulfil the assurance which he had given to the House in March last.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT.

Khan Bahadur Khunro's amendment was withdrawn as a result of a compromise with the Finance Member that the Civil Court would retain its jurisdiction over suits and applications as regards compensation while the Collector's decision would be final on objections in respect of the source, alignment and construction of a water course.

Several other amendments were ruled out of order since they went against the principle already accepted by the House that the cost of alignment or consruction of a water course was to be borne by the holders of land.

SIND ZAMINDARS' DEMAND.

Then followed the amendments regarding the proportion of cost levied on various kinds of lands benefited by changed water supply. Government proposal was that occupied land not cultivated since 1911 shall be assessed to three times and Government land to twice the rates chargeable to occupied land under cultivation. Sind Zemindars wanted exemption from the cost for occupied lands already under cultivation. Why these lands should be penalised they did not understand.

Khan Saheb Allahbaks moved an amendment that lands cultivated between 1911 and 1932 be exempted while lands not cultivated since 1911 and unoccupied Government waste lands be charged equal cost of reconstructing water courses.

Speaking on the amendment the moved gave expression to his fears that the barrage was bound to be a total failure in no distant time. Sind Zemindars had no reason to share the optimism of the Chief Engineer of the barrage. The impression that Sind Zemindars were going to reap the harvest was not borne by the facts of the case. He would assure the House that their condition was not going to be a whit better.

C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage told the House that about 72 lakhs acres of land was going to be watered by the barrage. Out of that 18 lakhs acres were owned by Government and about three lakhs fallow forfeited. The rest was occupied land. The amendment would result in putting the whole cost only on Government lands. He opposed the amendment remarking that the barrage was in better hands than those of the critics. The amendment was defeated. The bill was still under discussion when the House rose for the day.

"PROGRESSIVE" MANOUVRING IN CORPORATION

(Continued from page 1.)

sion of the President of the Corporation and as such he deserved to be turned out.

IRRELEVENT ISSUES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta deplored that Sir Vasantrao should have dragged in irrelevant issues in the discussion.

A Member: He is not a lawyer.

Mr. Jamnadas: But I hope, he has some common-sense. (Laughter). The speaker was surprised that the Police Commissioner was not present when the Corporation was discussing a matter which related to the police. The Government nominated him on the Corporation to enlighten the members on questions concerning the maintenance of Law and Order.

The only implication of the resolution was that certain crimes had been committed and they wanted the criminals to be traced. The public were not taken into confidence by the Government as to whether the police tried to find out the offenders and if they had failed why they had failed.

MODY'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. H.P. Mody, the leader of the Progressive Party rose to defend Sir Vasantrao. He not only opposed the resolution but assumed the role of a schoolmaster and proceeded to dilate on the "bad language," "bad grammar" and "loose wordings" of the resolutions lately passed by the Corporation which did not enhance their reputation. He talked of "old days" when every word in a resolution was scrutinised before it was passed. The resolution asked Government to take prompt steps to trace the offenders. Was it suggested, he asked, when such murders took place, the Government and the police were not interested in tracing the offenders? That was the assumption underlying the resolution and in his opinion the assumption was absurd. To ask the Government to do their most elementary duty was to put to them something very absurd. He thought the Corporation should not pass "that sort" of resolution.

Mr. M.I. Serang said that the responsibility of the Dongri murders lay on the shoulders of those who arranged the meeting and not on the police.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. K.F. Nariman emphatically repudiated the baseless allegations rather lightly made by the previous speakers. He thought the resolution should not have been brought at this juncture as discussion on the subject could not be conducive to the state of affairs which they all desired, namely, peace and harmony between communities and communities. But as baseless allegations had been made he was compelled to reply to them.

THE DONGRI MEETINGS.

Mr. Nariman unreservedly took the responsibility for the meetings which were called at Dongri and in similar circumstances he would again take the responsibility of calling meetings at the same place, no matter whatever the consequences. There were some fundamental elementary rights of citizenship for the preservation of which many lives have been lost not only in this country but all over the world. The Dongri maidan was as much a public place as the Azad Maidan and it was the elementary right of the citizens to hold a public meeting at a public place.

THAT CHALLENGE.

The circumstances in which the Dongri meeting was arranged were also peculiar. Responsible leaders from the other side came and distinctly warned the Congress leaders that something was going to happen if they held the meeting on Dongri Maidan and that the Dongri maidan was their monopoly. Revered leaders like Dr. Ansari were tired and were not inclined to speak, but in view of the challenge to their right of citizenship they could not help going there. Were the city fathers going to subscribe to the doctrine that some people held the monopoly to hold meetings at certain places and they could dictate as they liked. Certainly that was not the position acceptable to the speaker much less to the Congress no matter if half a dozen men had to lay their lives in vindicating their rights of citizenship.

A DOCTOR IN TEMPER.

Dr. Sohrab Mehta was much excited when he rose to speak. He said that Mr. Nariman employed mercenaries and intimidated Corporators and prevented them from speaking during the discussions on the flag question. (Cries of "No. No.") There was much confusion and Dr. Mehta's voice was drowned in cries of "No, no," "shame" from the members. The speaker said Mr. Nariman took shelter behind women and was heard to use the expression "ruffian."

Mr. Setalvad objected and asked did. Dr. Mehta to withdraw the expression which he

Mr. Nariman in making a personal explanation said that far from preventing members from speaking he asked the members to give Dr. Mehta a patient hearing when the Flag question was discussed.

NOTHING BUT A SUBTERFUGE.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in replying to the debate said that the Opposition was nothing but a subterfuge.

A Member: Don't talk nonsense.

Mr. Desai: Nonsense on your side and common-sense on our side.

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

ATTACK ON GOVERNOR.

Earlier the President of the Corporation referred to the attack made on the life of the Governor at Poona and observed that it was in the fitness of things that the Corporation should convey to His Excellency its felicitations for his providential escape. The Corporation agreed to send a telegram to the Governor to that effect.

STOP PRESS

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

POONA, July 23.

The "Ad Interim" Report of the Retrenchment Committee of the Government of Bombay was circulated among the members of the Legislative Council to-day. The Report is signed by all the members with a minute of dissent by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.

The present Report deals only with the proposals for immediate retrenchment to deal with the deficit of 61 lakhs in the current year. As forecasted before the Report says that their recommendations "will entail a definite saving this year of Rs. 28,66,400, but apart from these definite items, we have made several suggestions, savings of which cannot be computed exactly. We should not, therefore, be unwarranted in assuming that our proposals apart from reduction in salaries would save about 30 lakhs this year. The extent of savings under salaries depends on the date at which the orders are passed on the subject." A sum of Rs. 10,12,700 is estimated in savings suggested by all Departmental Heads worked out at a standard of 6 per cent. reduction of expenditure. Balance of Rs. 18,53,100 savings is worked out in the following way:—

Public Works Department and Irrigation Rs. 3,36,400.

Roads and Buildings Rs. 254,000.

Civil Works Rs. 154,300.

Excise Department Rs. 53,700.

Forest Department Rs. 136,300.

Grants to District Local Boards Rs. 15,000.

Home Department: Travelling Allowance and Bhatta to witnesses Rs. 35,000.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Fees to Public Prosecutors: Rs. 12,400.

Peshwas Daftar Rs. 5,000, Curator of Satara Museum Rs. 1,700.

Education Scholarships Rs. 50,000, Ismalia College Rs. 19,000.

Stipends to teachers Rs. 2.500, 5 per cent. cut in Grants to University and Secondary Schools: Rs. 207,800.

Reforms Rs. 300,000, Discretionary Grants Rs. 100,000, Repairs to Buildings and Grants Rs. 170,000.

CUT IN SALARIES.

With regard to cut in salaries the report says, "We recognise the force of the two-fold argument but before us that in the first instance the fall in prices has benefited mainly the lower salaried servants and that in the second instance salaries of over Rs. 166 a month have already been subjected to progressively increasing reductions by the emergency income-tax proposals of the Government of India." Without ignoring these considerations Messrs. Kamat, Chikodi, Rahimtoola and Rao Bahadur Patil consider it undesirable to deprove the lowest ranks of the advantage given to them by the fall in commodity prices and propose to exempt all salaries below Rs. 40 in Mofussil and Rs. 60 in Bombay. Above this level they recommend the following cuts on monthly pay:—

Five per cent. up to Rs. 199.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 499 six and one-fourth per cent.

Seven and half per cent. from Rs. 500 to 999 and in respect of those getting Rs. 1,000 and above ten per cent.

The estimated saving in a year on this scale is 25½ lakhs.

The second proposal which Sir Rustom Vakil, Chairman of the Committee, refers is:—

Up to Rs. 40 three and one-eighth per cent.

Above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 499 five per cent and

Above Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,499 6¼ per cent.

Rs. 1,500 and above 7½ per cent.

Working on this scale the estimated saving is approximately Rs. 26½ lakhs.

(Message incomplete).

"A NEW OFFENSIVE" AGAINST YOUTH AND T. U. MOVEMENTS

Bombay's Protest

The arrests of a number of Naujawan Bharat Sabha members and Trade Union Congress workers in the city were described as "a fresh offensive by the Government against the youths of the country and an effort to crush the movement for the attainment of national independence," at a crowded meeting of youths in the Jinnah Hall on Thursday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabaa. Sardar Jamiat Singh presided; a number of speakers addressed the meeting.

"A NEW OFFENSIVE."

The meeting passed a resolution declaring "that it considered that the arrests of the members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and T. U. C. workers was a deliberate move by the Government to crush the independence movement and an offensive against the youth movement and Trade Unions." The resolution further called upon the youths of the country "to reply to the challenge thrown down by the Government by joining the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and organising the masses for continuing the struggle for the attainment of complete National independence."

CONGRESS LEADERS' ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

The president in his speech said that the terms of the Delhi Truce were being flagrantly broken by the Government and that the Government move was to crush the Congress movement and to disable Indians so that they might not be able to resume the fight for freedom. The speaker expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Congress leaders and wanted the youths to ask Gandhiji how in these circumstances he was going to co-operate with the Government. He added that the Government would not succeed in their attempt to crush the movement by such arrests.

"JOIN NAUJAWAN SABHA IN LARGE NUMBERS."

Mr. Noor Mohamed Vallibhoy moved the resolution and appealed to the youths to join the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in large numbers.

Mrs. Singh seconding the resolution exhorted the youths to continue the struggle for complete national independence.

Mr. Rao supported the resolution. He said that there was a mass awakening in the country and he wanted the Government to realise that it was impossible to crush the present movement in India.

HAVE PATIENCE WITH GANDHIJI.

Sardar Thamansingh, an ex-G.O.C of Congress volunteers, advised youths to have patience till Gandhiji returned from the R. T. C. He appealed to them to be ready for sacrifices to get rid of the stigma of slavery.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami said the Congress had entered into an agreement with the British Government. Their hands were, therefore, tied down. But they had to remember that they were fighting for Independence which meant complete transfer of all power to the masses of India. If that was what they wanted, then they had to evolve a programme which would lead to that goal. Proceeding he referred to the differences in the Trade Union ranks and remarked that the arrest of Trade Union workers should impress on them the need for unity. He referred to the "Platform of Unity" issued by some of the Bombay Unions and said that with such modifications to suit practical condition that "Platform" should be made the basis of unity.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim and others also addressed the meeting.

PROTEST AGAINST WEDNESDAY'S ROUND-UP.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress (Bombay), the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, the Leather Workers' Union, Bunder Kamgar Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, Unemployed Workers' Association, a mass meeting of the Bombay workers will be held at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in order to protest against the arrest of the Nawjuwans, Youth Leaguers, and Trade Unionists, Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, the president of the Red Flag Union, will preside and Labour leaders representening the Trade Union organisations will speak.

JAMIAT ULMA-I-HIN, Working Committee Meeting At Saharanpur

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, July 23.

To consider the Congdess communal formula, Kashmir atrocities and other important matters, a meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ulamai-Hind will be held at Saharanpur on August 3 at 2 p.m.

The agenda has already been issued to members, who are requested to reach Saharanpur by the morning of August 3 and to inform Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi, Pleader, Saharanpur of teir arrival by wire.

LIES NAILED TO COUNTER.

Gandhiji's Plain Talk To English Journalist.

INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

Never before has Gandhiji had to speak to the English press correspondents with such stern frankness as he did on the day of his arrival in Simla. Criticism, however severe, of him and his politics or of the Congress does not irritate him in the least. Newspaper 'stunts' and 'scoops' often amuse him. What does annoy him however is the insidious propaganda that is at present going on deliberately calculated to misrepresent Congressmen and things and to blast the prospects of peace. One such item was the story that he was coming to Simla to press a few more names to be added to the Congress delegation and ask the Viceroy to let the Congress be represented by them and not by himself alone. There was nothing derogatory to Gandhiji in the story 'per se,' but the setting in which it was presented made it necessary for Gandhiji to protest most emphatically against the way in which such stories were being circulated. "I would say," said he, "that courtesy demands that whenever any such thing is attributed to a man, it should first be referred to the man himself. I can flourish on your lying propaganda, but it very much diminishes the estimation in which I should like to hold journalism. That the story emanated from one of my 'immediate entourage' means nothing. It is enough for me that the story is wholly false. If it was my intention to make any such proposal I should have declared it from the house-top. I would like the English journalists here to do as some of them did in South Africa. I can gratefully recall some who verified everything before they published anything about the movement. It would be different if I did not give them straight answers."

The friend was deeply hurt and he said so. "I am glad," said Gandhiji, "that you are hurt. I have spoken frankly because I regard you as a friend and I should be untrue to myself and you if I concealed my innermost feelings. I would like you to copy the example of the late Saunders of the "Englishman." He was so scrupulous that he would not publish even his leading article about conditions in South Africa without first showing it to me. He said, 'since I want to write to help you, I do not want to write anything that may injure your cause.' "

VILIFICATION OF CONGRESS.

But have those English journalists who see Gandhiji identified themselves with the cause? It is one thing to pay lip-homage to Gandhiji's efforts for peace and another to blackguard his nearest followers, which some of the correspondents, backed I dare say by some of the officials, have made it their business. I am putting this so bluntly because I suspect that some of the officials are responsible for this vicious propaganda. When an Associated Press correspondent comes and pesters Gandhiji with questions: 'Have you come to Simla for such and such a thing?' 'Are the officials implementing the Truce,' and so on, he simply turns and say "go to the Secretariat." "I do so solely in the interests of peace, solely in the interests of Government," said he. "But look at the propaganda against the Congress. The English papers insinuate that the Sardar and Pandit Jawaharlal have been disloyal to me, and that they have been pulled up more than once by me. But I say that no two men have more scrupulously carried out my suggestions without demur. Pandit Jawaharlal has carried out to the letter some of the suggestions that perhaps did not appeal to him. He is coming here, as you know. But do you think I would have to prime him as to what he should say and should not say? He would resent it, he would think I was interfering with his liberty. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's allegiance to me has become a common joke. Jawaharlal would claim independence and assert it. Valabhbhai would not claim it, he believes in effacing himself. Not that he has no views of his own, but he believes that when there is complete agreement on the essentials, it is no use questioning the details. I may tell you that there never has been a clash of principle between me and either of the two. If there had been one, we should have separated long ago. And yet false statements appear in the English Press."

AN EXPLANATION.

But the pity of it is that the very friend to whom Gandhiji spoke strongly has in reporting the conversation made grave misstatements. Here is one:

"It is quite true that a full Congress delegation has been discussed, as also that I should have advisers. I do not mind saying that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. M. A. Ansari were particularly suggested, but I do not want them and their place is in India where they will be needed. For every expert adviser, your people could get a dozen and I shall rely upon presenting a simple case, simply using my native wit with God as my adviser."

I was present at the interview. The first part of this mischievous statement was confidential, and Gandhiji said as much to the correspondent. But I must now say what it was. He said: "The idea of a full delegation was discussed at Karachi and I may say in confidence that those who did not then favour the idea of a sole delegation were Pandit Malaviyaji and Dr. Ansari. But even they perhaps no longer doubt the wisdom of the Congress resolution." Then followed the sentence about who would be wanted in India. It should be intelligible to the meanest understanding that Gandhiji could never say that he did not want Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji and Dr. Ansari. Their names were mentioned, as I have already said, in connection with the resolution at Karachi. And for the rest he said to this effect: "For one thing, if I had many advisers I should get confused. For another, I do not want to go to haggle there. I am to be sent there to represent humble folk and I should place their demand in as simple and straight a manner as possible. That is why we do not want many experts either. For I know that if it was a trial of strength in experts between India and England we should easily be floored. So far as I am concerned, God is my only adviser, and my plain mother wit would come to my aid."

TWO MILITARY OFFICERS STABBED

BHUSAVAL, July 23.

A double murder was attempted on the Punjab Mail this morning. Two military officers travelling first class to Poona were very badly stabbed, sustaining severe injuries. Their dog was killed. The assailants are still at large. One Officer was sleeping on the lower berth and the other on the upper bunk. The assailants seem to have got in at Khandwa.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

After the attack the assailants jumped off the running train in full speed and disappeared in the Mandwa Chandni Jungle. Police are making vigorous inquiries. One officer is in a serious condition and the other out of danger. They have been removed to Bhusaval Railway Hospital. Sensational revelations are expected.

CONDITION OF HEXT GRAVE.

Enquiries in Bombay show that the names of the wounded officers are Lt. G. Hext 2|8th Punjab Regiment from Bannu and Lt. E. M. Sheehan 3|28th Field Brigade Royal Artillery, Lahore.

The District Medical Officer says that the condition of Lt. Hext is very grave. Lt. Sheehan is suffering from minor flesh wounds.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Jute shares ruled easier and only a limited number of dealings were reported although hessian market kept fairly steady. Prices were slightly steadier towards close. In coals a small business was registered at lower levels. In teas a better feeling prevailed although trading was on a restricted scale. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1|2 per cent. Paper 60 small odd lot, 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 72-6, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 100-1. 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-12 small lot, ditto 1933|36 100-2 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 100, Imperial Bank Fully paid 925, ditto contributory 232-8 small lots.

Railways:—Hardware Dehra Railway 75, Howrah Amta Railway 101 ex-div.

Cottons:—General Nagpore cotton ordy. 15-4. Muir Mills ordy. 218-8.

Coals:—Bengal 266-8. Pench Valley 16, Raneegunge 31-4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 239-3 small lot, Dalhousie ordy. 321 small lot, Courepore pref. 95, Howrah 31-12, Kamarhatty ordy. 345 small lot, Kinnison ordy. 595 small lot, National 19-4, Naihati ordy. 310, Reliance 51 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-12, Bengal Telephone pref. 10-4, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. 98, Thornycrofts annas 10, Madan Theatres 2-2, Midnapore Zemindary 70, Bengal Assam Steamship pref. 61, India General Navigation ordy. 84.

Teas:—Bishnauth 12, East India 7-12, New Purupbari 2-4, Patrakola ordy. 300 small lot.

5 per cent. 1914|64 Clive Buildings debentures 78-8 small lots.—A.P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY

The first session of the new All-India Congress Committee which meets in Bombay on August 6 and the subsequent days promises to be a memorable one.

A large number of the members from all over the country are expected to attend the session and the B. P. C. C. officials are busy making arrangements for their comfort. For the first time perhaps in the life of the A. I. C. C. free boarding and lodging arrangements are to be made and the honour to do so will belong to Bombay. It should be mentioned that on former occasions whenever the A. I. C. C. met in Bombay although the arrangements used to be in the hands of the B. P. C. C. boarding and lodging fees were charged from members.

The Committee intends to make the arrangements as thorough and comfortable for the members as possible. As the B. P. C. C. has not a large number of full time volunteers at present and as the services of many volunteers will be required during the week selection is being made from among the Congress volunteers and also volunteers belonging to other corps in the city.

IN CHARGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Sirdar Thamansingh, an ex-G. O. C. of Congress volunteers, will be in charge of about 100 selected volunteers who will look after the convenience of the members and the general arrangements.

The arrangements inside the meeting hall will be entirely left to selected women, volunteers who will be in charge of Miss Safia Somji and Miss Krishna Dhumatkar.

As has already been announced, a good number of visitors will be allowed to be present but a fee of Rs. 10 per head will be charged. Tickets it is understood will be shortly available.

Special arrangements for women members of the A. I. C. C. are in progress and in case there is no accommodation in the central camp near the Bombay Central lodging arrangements will be made in the Congress House itself.

PREPARE FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

Kalyan Union's Decision

Mr. S. G. Sardesai, Secretary, Kalyan Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:

The Kalyan Branch Managing Committee passed the following resolution: "This Committee while condemning the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for not including the demand of the immediate reinstatement of the G. I. P. strikers as one of the demands for the general strike, calls upon the Railway workers of India to organise themselves for a general strike, as the only remedy for the present retrenchment, with the following demands:—

(i) Reinstatement of all retrenched hands and G. I. P. strikers.

(ii) Withdrawal of the suspension of the recognition of the G.I. P. Railwaymen's Union."

The question of the affiliation of the Union to the Trade Union Congress was left over till the meeting of the Executive Council of the Union on the 26th.

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SHAH & CO. P. O. Box 2119, BOMBAY 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.
S.S. Chakla, Ramsay, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.
S.S. Chinkoa, Storall, Karachi.
S.S. Walton Hall, Wolmsby, Karachi.
S.S. Vita, Betaugh, Busrah.

LOADING.

July 23.
Steamer Nerbadda for Calcutta.
Steamer Chakla for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranchi: The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Ranchi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 9th instant, a general cargo and 104 passengers.

S.S. Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesteday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chinkoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vita will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Walton Hall:—The K N Co.'s steamer Walton Hall will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 23.
1 Hakodate Maru, Kobe, 30-7 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia, London 25-7 M M and Co.
3 Clan Maciver, Marmagoa, 25-7-J Finlay and Co.
4 Goldenfels, Karachi, 28-7 L. Edwards.
6 Nerbudda, Calcutta, 26/7, M M and Co.
8 Treuenfels, Hamburg, 25-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Elysia, Jamnagar 23-7 Grahams Tdg. & Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 29-7, M M & Co.
11 Cariguano, Trieste, 23/7, L T T M I.
12 Walton Hall, Karachi, 25/7, K Nixon and Co.
15 Dalgoma, U. K. 25/7, M M and Co.
17 San Giuseppe Portovachoc de Premabino, 29-7-31, G. Gabriel.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Orna, Bhavnagar, 24-7, M M and Co.
2 Garbeta, Japan, 26-7, M M and Co.
4 Vita, Busrah, 24-7, M M & Co.
12/13 Chinkoa, Karachi 24-7 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Jalavyera, Rangoon via Tuticorin, 26/7, Scindia S N Co.
G. Sophie Marie Illoast, 24-7-31 Merchant, S. N. Co.
K Varsova, Busrah, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 31-7-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 7-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nurbadda, 22-7, M.M. and Co.
Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvier, 5-8-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-8-31, J F Co.
City of Bath 28-7-31 K. N. C.
Trafford Hall, 10-8-31 K. N. C.
Clan Mucvicar 11-8-31 J. F. C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tawali, 27-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Brownfels 5-8-23, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 28-7-31 M. Italiana.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Cracovia, 1-8-31, L T Co.
Himalaya, 8-8-31, L.T. C.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Canton, 28-7-31, F. F. Campbell & Co.
C Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Silverpine, 23-7-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31, L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 1-8-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Macedonia 26-7-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Walton Hall, 24-7, Y K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Bristol, N F N F Campbell and Co.

FOR TREISTE.

Cariguino, N F L T Co.

FOR JAMNAGER.

Elysia 22-7-31. G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Treuenfels, 25-7-31, L Edward Ltd.
Goldenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Garbeta N.F., M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, NF, M M & Co.
Vita NF., M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 29-7-31, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pundit 19-7-31, T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara, 21-7, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Macedonia P and O S N Co.
N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bristol, N F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Walton Hall, K N Co.
Elysia G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trevenfels, L Edward Ltd.
Goldenfels, L Ewards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cariguino, L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Garbeta; M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, M M & Co.
Vita. M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pundit; T. M. and Co.
Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Jalaveera G.L.D. 22/7/31.
S.S. Orna, G.L.D. 22/7/31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 23.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—8 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 2 bales woollen carpets and 1 bale silk carpets A Azizulla; 12 bales woollen carpets F Dil; 7 bales animal skin P M Hassam; 2 bales animal skin A W G Huseinjadah; 2 cases cotton prints and 11 cases Cox and Kings Ltd.; 8 cases bristles B P and Hagby Ltd.

For Marseilles:—3500 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.; 865 cwts groundnuts and 581 cwts groundnut seeds E Virji and Co.; 800 cwts mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Walton Hall for Liverpool:—54 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons; 100 bales wool raw W T Suren.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

S.S. Dalgoma for Leith: 7 bales hide fleshing A Dawn and Co.

S.S. Trenenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes Steel Bros.; 870 cwts groundnut cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Exports; 102 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 99 cwts kang seed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—200 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

S.S. Coriguano for Varna: 19 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Famagasta:—13 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Bourgos:—4 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

S.S. City of Bristol for New York:—100 cwts turmeric S E Bros.; 7 bales woollen rugs Hindustani Art Exports.

For Boston:—4 bales woollen carpets Punjab National Bank Ltd.

S.S. Hakdate Maru for Hongkong:—32 cwts fish mows E Waledina.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 32 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 205 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

For Shanghai: 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Nirvana for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 2000 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co.; 151 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 46 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—4000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Garbeta for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohoma: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Hakdate Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—40 drums chemicals, 86 cases rayon goods, 40 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo: 30 cases rubber goods, 116 cases beer, 125 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton shirting.

From Nagoya:—178 cases cotton shirting, 240 cases porcelain ware 125 cases tiles.

From Osaka:—125 cases cotton yarn, 560 cases glass ware, 188 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton drill, 34 cases cotton sheeting, 28 cases cotton piecegoods, 120 drums paint, 74 bundles brassware, 200 bundles lead.

From Kobe:—59 cases porcelain ware, 310 cases glass ware, 36 cases rubber goods, 35 cases straw boards, 25 cases cotton shirting, 99 cases rayon goods, 129 cases canvass shoes, 65 cases cotton warn, 40 cases camphor, 80 cases cotton and artificial silk piecegoods, 20 cases cotton drill.

From Vancouver:—60 cases cud salmon.

From Los Angeles:—600 bales cotton.

From Moji: 1500 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—360 cases cotton yarn, 235 bags grum beans, 100 bag grum peas, 1730 bags tea (grum) 51 bales noil yarn.

From Hongkong:—500 bags sugar 13 cases meats, 30 cases hemp rope 27 cases silk piecegoods.

From Canton:—700 bags cassins, 33 cases mats, 75 bags sugar candy, 100 bales beans.

From Singapore:—2791 bags betel nuts, 1482 bags rattons, 2425 bags sago flour, 192 bags damar batu, 80 bags pine apple, 53 bags gum benzamin, 4115 pieces planks.

From Coombo:—785 bags tea, 30 bundles old gunnies, 33 bundes mattress fibre.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug. 15 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27 32
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279-1|8.
Banks Selling T T 278-7|8.
Banks Buying T T 277-3|4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 911
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137-3|8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68/5/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85-1|2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.84 22nd instant. Nom.
Shanghai London 1|3 1|3 23rd inst.
Japan London 2|0 7|16 22nd instant. Nom.
London Paris 123.25 22nd inst.
London Belgium 34.78 22nd instant.
London Switzerland 24.93 22nd inst.
London Italy 92.65 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 21st inst. £4.4 11-1|2 and 22nd inst. £4.4 11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 21st inst. £13 and 22nd inst. £13.
Silver London Forward 21st instant 12-15|16 and 22nd inst. 12-15|16.
Silver New York Ready 21st inst. 23-3|16 and 22nd inst. 23.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 21st inst. 2-3|8 per cent. and 22nd inst. 2-3|8 per cent.
6 Mos. 21st inst. 2-13|16 per cent and 22nd inst. 2-7|8 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1|2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 5 percent.
3 Mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 Rs. 72-12.
4-1|2 per cent. Bonds 1934 Rs. 94-13.
4-1|2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 Rs. 82-6.
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 94-9.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 95-8.
5 per cent. Loan 1939-44 Rs. 93-8.
6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 99-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 100-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 100-13.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan 1935 Rs. 103-15.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974 Rs. 70.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1974 Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 69.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1959 Rs. 87-2.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1950-60 Rs. 100-8.

FORWARD RATES.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. (31st July Settlement). 60.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 22.

Since our last report there nas been no important change in the yarn market both as regards prices as well as offtake. Reports from all consuming districts are not at all encouraging and whilst in most of those places rains have been satisfactory so far there has been no improvement in demand and most of the offers received are at such lower prices that hardly any business in bulk has resulted. On the whole the general condition in the yarn market is quiet and dull and dealers therefore have been now hoping for satisfactory rains everywhere and if it proves so some improvement in demand is expected. Cotton has remained practically unchanged with minor fluctuations. But with satisfactory weather a big crop is almost assured and with a heavy carryover the confidence of the whole world with regard to Cotton has to some extent shaken. In the circumstances it is very likely that so long as the definite trend is not known dealers and consumers will not be inclined to make purchases at present at the present level of prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Demand has considerably fallen off on account of Boycott as well as due to apathy of the consumers to buy English yarns. Forward business is almost negligible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been moderate turnover in this class of yarns, but prices remain more or less unchanged. Forward business is of small dimension.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The general situation is practically unchanged with very small business passing. Only very cheap goods find favour with the consuming districts on account of the headlong competition from Japanese cloth. Demand from Southern Indian markets has also fallen off to some extent due to Adi month when generally the sales are very restricted. The future course of the market is very uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

In the absence of satisfactory offtake stocks with the Mills have been increasing and some of our Mills are therefore feeling inclined to make sales even at somewhat lower prices, but offers for big quantities are not at all forthcoming. On account of nervousness in several markets due to political and communal disturbances the offtake is much restricted. Besides this the very low prices of commodities have seriously hit the purchasing power of the masses as a result of which the consumption is considerably reduced. The only ray of hope is that the Monsoon has progressed generally satisfactory so far and if it continues satisfactory it is very likely that a further fall in prices will not be in evidence.

BAHADURJI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued from page 4.)

counter-claim would be at least doubled;

"(d) That the debt on account of the Irrigation Works and other Commercial Departments may be admitted as covered by sufficient earning assets transfered automatically to the new Government of India;

"(e) That the "productive" character of the debt due from the Provincial Governments, Local Self-governing bodies or Indian States is extremely doubtful, the only support for the maintenance of this burden being found in the Taxable capacity of the people within the respective jurisdiction.

"(f) That even if full liability is assumed in regard to these an exception must be made in respect of the Bombay Development Debt, (fifteen crores), which was incurred in the teeth of the protests of the people concerned, and against which therefore very little of valuable assets of a productive or earning character are available."

DISPROPORTIONATE BALANCE.

Their examination of Unproductive Debts includes external wars such as the Abyssnian War, Perak Expedition, War 'gifts', etc. Comparing India's contribution to the contribution by the Dominions they observe:

"India's contribution, as compared with that of the other Dominions of Britain, and her gains in the results of the War, show a very disproportionate balance. Whole on the outbreak of the War, the other Dominions only offered to protect their own frontiers, or protect the Overseas Commerce within their regions, India alone, in addition to protecting her own territory, made large contributions to the Empire's fighting forces in the European War. The defence of the local frontier meant a considerable obligation only in the case of South Africa where there were German interests which might conceivably involve that territory in danger. But the contribution of Australia in Gallipoli and in policing the seas does not at all compare favourably with that of India. India received no particular advantage as a result of the success in the great struggle. The Dominions shared along with Great Britain, in the Reparations, such as they are, that have been received from Germany so far; but even this share, comparatively speaking, does not advantage India at all proportionately to her contributions and sufferings. India has hardly any say in the mutations of these Reparation payments."

Part II of the first volume is headed "India under the East India Company's Rule." But I must resist the temptation to quote from this survey. I have given, I hope, enough to whet the appetite of the reader. I have seen some adverse comments on the report. No uninformed criticism however hostile can diminish the value of a document which fortifies every statement with facts and figures. If these critics mean business and are sincere in their criticism, let them offer constructive criticism, and let them support it with facts and figures. A discussion of this character cannot fail to be helpful. I have no doubt that the authors do not claim infallibility for their conclusions. If therefore any flaw is shown to them, they will be the first to acknowledge their error, and so far as members of the Working Committee and those members of the general public who would care to study this authoritative report are concerned, they would be able to put such enlightened criticism side by side with the report and formulate their judgment.

THE CONGRESS POSITION.

Let me say in conclusion that when the Congress at Gaya and then at Lahore passed a resolution about financial obligations it was seriously meant. The appointment of the Committee and its report were the natural corollary. The Congress will seriously follow the matter to the end. If the Congress can help. India will not take a leap in the dark. She cannot afford to be generous at the expense of the dumb millions who after all have to make the largest contribution towards the payment of any liabilities that may be undertaken.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Discount Rate Raised.

LONDON, July 23.

Bank of England Discount Rate has been raised to 3-1|2 per cent. —Reuter.

"WHITE TERROR; MANIFESTATION OF CAPITALISM."

—:o:—

Hutchinson Continues His Statatement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 21.

"Red terror is by no means the only terror—there is the infinitely more ferocious white terror which has not got the same justification as it consists of the terrorising of the majority by the minority, instead of the minority by the majority, for the inglorious object of upholding the oppression of capitalism and imperialism" said Hutchinson resuming his statement in the "Conspiracy" case.

He proceeded:—"White terror is the manifestation of capitalism, panick-stricken and desperate, with its back against the wall It is a manifestation of capitalism on its last legs abandoning its hypocritical covering and snarling and fighting for sheer existence. The bourgeoisie while still powerful likes to rule by deception and fraud, by a popularly elected Parliament, the so-called bourgeois democracy and its sees that the democratic machine functions only in its interest it is safer, easier and less expensive. Once, however, the bourgeois democratic machine fails to function properly in the interests of the bourgeoisie, thsn it is bourgeoisie itself which destroys the democratic machine and rules by means of a virulent terrorism. When their "democratic" organisation no longer deceives the people, who have lost all faith in and see it in its bourgeois nakedness, when in consequence the people are preparing to take things into their own hands, this "democratic" organisation is scrapped and a ruthless Terror is instituted. This is termed White Terror."

"TREND TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP."

The bourgeoisie of Great Britain have made hypocrisy into a fine art. One of the oldest bourgeois State founded on the traditional slogans of "parliamentary rule", "judicial impartiality" and "freedom of speech" it has known now to make use of them to cover up the tyrannies and iniquities of its rule. During the general strike of 1926 all the civic rights were suspended and workers' news sheets were proscribed and the workers of Britain had their first real tests of white terror. Yet the British bourgeoisie while rapidly declining is still strong and has as yet no need to institute a continuous terror. At the same time, however, it is preparing to do so, and there is a growing trend in England towards a dictatorship, towards British variety of fascism.

"SAME OLIGARCHY."

"India is ruled by the same oligarchy which oppresses the workers of Britain, but this oligarchy employs methods in India which it does not dare to employ as yet in Britain. For British Imperialism, Terrorism is a poltical necessity in India, a subject country whose teeming millions are exploited by a handful of imperialist agents. A single spark in India may cause a conflagaration which might well be the end of imperialism altogether. In consequence British Imperialism in India cannot only rely on fraud and deception although it makes very good use of these weapons—it must also use the iron fist, open terrorism. It does so in no uncertain manner. Political opinions unfavourable to imperialism are penalised under section 124A, other sections of the Penal Code like 144 Cr. P. C. give the executive officer dictatorial powers, then the Indian Penal Code "contains the magnificient section 121-A. It has been explained to us "ad nauseam" that it was not necessary for us to have committed an illegal act to be sentenced under 121-A. To sentence men for life for admittedly no crime under a section which would be applicable to the majority of the population of the empire is a stroke of genius."

"Police terrorism reached its zenith in India last year during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The villagers growing restive under the yoke of the zamindars, money lenders and above all British Imperialism were terrorised by the police to an almost incredible extent. The whole of last year was a chapter of lathi-charges, broken-heads and betrayed hopes, while Mr. MacDonald was mouthing pious platitudes to the delegates of Round Table Conference in London, his subordinates in India were carrying on a reign of ruthless Terror against the masses of India, and Mr. MacDonald and his henchmen were aware of this when they were mumbling about equal partnership and brotherly love."

"A TEMPORARY MEASURE."

"The so-called Red Terror is only a temporary measure to protect the lines and welfare of the majority. It quietly and cleanly shoots its enemies, whereas white Terror inhumanly and obscenely tortures its countless victims by means which even medieval tortures were ignorant of and its terror is directed against the majority and for the protection of a minority of oppressors. The renegade Kautsky objected to the Bolsheviks resorting to Terrorism saying that they should adopt "peaceful persuasion". He was thoroughly castigated by Trotsky in his "Defence of Terrorism" who observed that "the white guards find it easier to kill a Communist worker than to convert him with a book of Kautsky. Such action could only be met by similar action, white Terror in Russia could only be counteracted by Red Terror."

Mr. Hutchinson had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

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Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Fuyo ,,	5962	Aug.	15 Sep

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cllombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Asuka ni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10709	20 ,,	7 Sept

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Chichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

BEARISH POLITICAL NEWS FROM LONDON

Weekness Of Wall-Street

BOMBAY, July 23.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure influenced by bearish political news from London, weakness of Wall Street and favourable crop reports. The U. S. Government weekly weather report was considered favourable and once more the general sentiment is disturbed. As long as there is absence of hedge selling scarcity of contracts is bound to check sharp declines. The market eagerly awaits the outcome of the London Conference as the general trade recovery entirely depends upon the fate of the Conference. The market opened at a decline of 10 to 11 points but recovered few points during the first hour of the Session. Later on there was increased selling pressure which resulted in a net decline of 25 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 9.15 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 20 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 9.01 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 15 points. Although there are fars of boll weevil, crop accounts are satisfactory and with London Conference experiencing more difficulties than anticipated, prices declined 14 points to 5.11 limited business and the market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 10 to 17 points. Middling American Spot Cotton and sales amounted to 7000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices declined 16 points and Egyptian Cotton futures declined 15 to 13 points.

The Alexandra market was weak and closed at a loss of 4 to 12 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that moderate temperatures have ruled over the cotton belt except in the more eastern portion, in which showers of rain occurred. There has been local damage by the excessive rains, but the week generally has been favourable. In Texas the progress and condition of the crop generally are good, while in Oklahoma fruiting has been satisfactory except in some of the dry areas in the central and western portions.

CONSUMERS NOT DISTURBED

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co., state:

Prices declined on less favourable German political news and weakness of Wall Street. Apart from politics the crop has maintained its progress in spite of excessive rains n some sections and complaints of boll-weevil emergence. Consumers do not appear to be disturbed over the fear of weevil damage as they believe should prospective yield be over 13 million bales the total supply will be 22 million bales as against 20 1|2 million last year.

With the prospect of a satisfactory solution being found at the London Conference and also the possibility of crop scares ahead we dislike the "short" side for the time being and advise taking profits on any further decline with a view to reselling on sharp rallies.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October—

Highest	9.48—05
Lowst	9.28—25
N. Y. December—	
Highest	9.70 (10-58 a.m.)
Lowest	9.53 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market nervous and pessimistic about London Conference.

New York.—Market closed weak. Weekly weather report bearish. Crop advices more favourable. Dry weather needed. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Trade demand poor.

New York.—Market nervous pending outcome London Conference. U. S. Government weekly weather report favourable but until hedging period there is likely to be period of scarcity of contracts. We would adopt a trading position with preference for sales on all upturns as we think statistical position justifies lower prices as soon as crop movement well under way.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

1-46 p.m.—Between midnight and day light no precipitation, weather cooler.

8-47 u.m.—New York:—Some hedge selling in a narrow market.

Weekly Weather Report:—Generally favourable; moderate temperatures, showers in many sections but too much rain in other sections causing rank growth.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by bearish political news from London and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (expected equal to 5.23.

Broach A|M (expected) Rs. 168 equal to 4.27.

Difference 96 pts. equal to Rs. 42.

New York May (close) 9.95 equal to 5.00.

Broach A|M (expected) Rs. 138 equal to 4.27.

Difference 73 pts. equal to Rs. 32.

Liverpool-New York.—

(Aat Liverpool close) Oct. 61, May 46 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 22.

July	8.99—.24
October	9.28—.25
December	9.53 .23
January	9.65—.22
March	9.83—.22
May	9.99—.23
Middling Spot	9.15—.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 22.

July	9.01—.20
October	9.31—.23
Middling Spot	9.01—.27

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York, July 22.

October	9.45
January	9.80
March	9.96
New York Noon Call:—	
October	9.41
January	9.76
March	9.94

NEW YOK COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales.
New York, July 22.	
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple	4.25
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.39
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.51
Oomra Good	3.76
Oomra Fully Good	3.91
Oomra Fine	4.06
Bengal Good	3.71
Bengal Fully Good	3.71
Bengal Fine	3.81
Scinde Fully Good	3.71
Scinde Fine	3.81
Scinde Superfine	3.91

EGYPTIN COTTON.

Sakellaridis:—

Liverpool, July 22.

July	7.26
September	7.42
October	7.57
November	7.65
January	7.83
March	7.98
May	8.14
F.G.F. Spot	7.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

	Opening	Closing
July		4.96—.16
August		4.97—.17
September		5.00—.17
October	5.04	5.03—.17
November		5.06—.17
December		5.10 .17
January	5.15	5.13—.17
February		5.17—.17
March	5.23	5.22—.17
April		5.26—.17
May	5.32	5.30—.17
June		5.33—.17
July		4.95—.16
Middling Spot		5.11—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

New York, July 22.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot sales	7000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Coton	80

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 23.

Following easier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 198/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 192/ on buying by Bazar operators influenced by better news about the London Conference. At the advance there was scattered long liquidation and prices relapsed to Rs. 191/8.

Liverpool opened quiet as expected at a decline of 7 points. Owing to the quiet tone of Liverpool market prices declined to Rs. 188|8 and finally the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

BROACH—
J|A 178.
A|M 189.
OOMRA—
July 167.
D|J 163.
BENGAL—
July 144.
D|J 141|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

July	135.90	—4.50
October	129.50	—4.50
January	127.70	—4.30

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, July 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 4 0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21 4 3
Silver Ready	43 14 0
Silver 1st Settlement	43 12 0
Silver 2nd ,,	43 8 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 23.

56	H Nenshi Wun	179-1|2
47	Mithabhai Nathoo Chalisgaon	165
100	Motiram Vaghji Ranpur Old	167
100	Shapurji Bharoocha Dabhoi	168
300	Ralli Bros Wun	189
100	Nisho & Co. Bhayavadar	177-1|2
100	Motiram Vaghji Harij	178
200	Motiram Vaghji Morbi	184-1|2
37	Motiram Vaghji Bearwar	132
39	Motiram Vaghji Jaipur	131
93	E Spinner & Co. Shenabad	180
104	Ralli Bros. Deogaon off to New Broach.	10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Bales.
Khandeish	225
Central India	171
Barsi-Nugger	24
Hyderabad-Gaorani	11
Berar	338
Central Provinces	988
Dhollera	630
N.-W. Provinces	100
Rajputana	55
Sind-Punjab	98
Broach	11
Compta-Dharwar	1,200
Westerns-Northerns	223
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	250
Persians	9
Egyptians	1,324
East Africans	2,606
Cotton	8,333
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,903
Linseed	5,347
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	136
Gingellyseeds	1,541
Groundnuts	12,279
Castorseeds	2,520
Rice	63,240
Myrabollams	344
Cottonseeds	477
Mowraseeds	214
Gram	1,986
Joowar	5,164
Maize	20
Barley	514
Bajree	1,806
	Tons.
Coal	103

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, July 23.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

July s3|10 5|8d. down 1|4d.
Oct. 4|1 3|4d. down 1|2d.
Dec. 4|3 3|4d. down 1|2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July dol. 54 unchanged.
Septr. dol. 53-7|8 unchanged.
Decr. dol. 57-7|8 down 1|8.

LONDON LINSEED

July £8-15.0 —sh.2|6d.
Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Septr. 11.95 —11.
Octr. 12.07 —10.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL

July|Aug. sh 16|9 — 1 1|2d.
Septr|Decr. 16|10 1|2 — 1 1|2d.
Market easier.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Septr. 1.47 up 3.
Decr. 1.54 up 3.
March 1.59 up 1.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—

Prices declined on Cmmission House selling and lower outside markets, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed very steadi.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

DUCKBACK (Regtd)

WATERPROOFS

INDIA'S BEST AND CHEAPEST RAINCOATS.

Manufactured by the only complete Waterproof Factory in India.

Beware of Old Raincoats sold by Dealers of Old Clothes

Buy New Goods at Factory Prices:—Rs. 5/-, 6-12. 8-8, 12-8, 15, 20. 25 and up.

Special rates for Dealers. Free Illus. Catalogue.

BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (B)

Factory and Head Office: Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 367, Hornby Road, (Fort, Bombay).

Sub-Agents: (1) Messrs. SAVARDEKAR & CO., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
(2) INDIA HOUSE, Lohar Chawl.

Quotation Of Local Mill Cloth.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.):—

Bombay, July 23.

KHADI.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Textile	Per lb.	0	8	0
Century	,,	0	7	9
Karimbhoy	,,	0	7	8
Moon	,,	0	8	0
E. D.	,,	0	8	0

LONG CLOTH full weight 34-40 In.)

Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	12	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	11	6
Pehlad	,,	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	11	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	0	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	11	0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) NO. 5202, 5303.

Rachael	Per lb.	0	12	0
Moon	,,	0	12	0
David	,,	0	12	0
Phoenix	,,	0	12	0
Hindustan	,,	0	11	9
Crown	,,	0	12	0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

Apollo	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	11	9
David	,,	0	11	3
Jam	,,	0	11	9
Maher	,,	0	11	3
Spring	,,	0	11	9
Jacob	,,	0	11	3

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	11	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	11	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	11	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	11	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	10	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	11	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0	10	6
David	,,	0	10	9
Atlas	,,	0	10	3
Maher	,,	0	11	0
Jubili	,,	0	11	0
Sundri	,,	0	10	9

SALITA.

Tata	Per lb.	0	10	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	10	6

DHOOTIES 7, 8 and 9 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	Per lb	0	11	6
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	11	9
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jacob	,,	0	11	6
Moon Mill	,,	0	12	0
David	,,	0	11	3
Barsi	,,	0	11	0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Per piece.

Spring (Balance)	,,	0	11	6
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	11	6
Century	,,	0	11	6
Jacob	,,	0	11	6
Moon Mill	,,	0	12	0
David	,,	0	11	3
1386 Tata	,,	0	11	0

GIN COLOURED.

Per lb.

B 1515 Ratilal	Per piece	9	0	0
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	8	8	0
779 (Balance)	,,	10	0	0
4141 (Balance)	,,	10	0	0
MBW Century	,,	10	0	0
EWB Maneckji	,,	9	4	0

LEPAD. Big Size.

Spring	Per lb.	0	11	0
Textile	,,	0	11	0
Century	,,	0	11	0
Moon	,,	0	10	9
David	,,	0	10	9
Apollo	,,	0	10	9

MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).

Toyo Podar	Per piece	0	0	0
1098	,,	0	0	0
9810	,,	0	0	0
42042	,,	8	8	0
3850	,,	9	0	0
Century	,,	0	0	0
3838	,,	6	12	0
4038	,,	0	0	0
4138	,,	7	7	0
4438	,,	8	0	0
2142	,,	0	0	0
4488	,,	7	12	0
BLACK CHECK.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	7	0	0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.

Kanta	Per lb.	0	14	0
Victoria	,,	0	13	0
Pehlad	,,	0	14	3
City	,,	0	14	6
Framji	,,	0	13	6

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 34|4; Highest Rs. 34|6 and Closing Rs. 34|6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Rs. 33|8; and Closing Rs. 33|14.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

RUMOURS ABOUT SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT AT LONDON.

General Rise Ir Values Except Imperial Bank Shares.

Bombay, July 23.

Our market opened at about previous closing quotations. In sympathy with weaker tone of the cotton market the feeling was quiet, but later on rumours about satisfactory settlement for the financial arrangement of Germany at the London Conference, influenced good demand. Towards the close there was some long liquidation. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 683|2 and after improving to Rs. 690|10 closed at Rs. 689|6. Fazul Shares advanced to Rs. 350|10. Bombay Burma shares hardened to Rs. 378|12 in sympathy with mill shares. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares ruled quiet, but steady and closed at Rs. 22|12. There was some demand for deferred shares which closed at Rs. 285. Imperial Bank shares hardened to Rs. 925 but on increased selling pressure declined to Rs. 917|8.

NOT TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt in their report state:—

Mill shares opened at lower rates than the closing of yesterday afternoon. Later on there was an improvement in values owing to cotton going up. Improvement continued till almost the close of the day. We do not think that there will be any great change within a few days. In fact, there are very many people shy of making investment in mill shares even at the present low level, for the simple reason that there is no solution found out yet how will the world be able to dispose off the enormous surplus stock of cotton and under such circumstances the value of raw cotton is not likely to improve substantially. Consequently, mill shares generally following the trend of cotton prices are not likely to go up by leaps and bounds. Thus, we do not mean to say that there will be a great fall in the values of mill shares, but that we would advise our clients not to be too optmistic.

The Share Market will remain closed on Saturday, the 25th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 23.

Bombay Dyeing 682, 90, 89.
Century 235, 40, 39, 40.
Colaba 95-10, 94-6.
Crescent 61.
Fazul 345, 53, 50-10.
Indore 345 xd.
Madhowji N. 15.
Nagpur 347, 50.
New Great 132, 35.
Pearl 215, 17.
Simplex 64-6.
Swadeshi 272, 73-2.
Burma 372, 78.
Hydro 109-11, 110.
Tram 104-11.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 21-14, 22, 14, 12.
Bundi 13-2.
Indian 152, 53-2.
Katni Ord. 162.
Alcock 211.

MILLS.

Bombay, July 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	689-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	239-6
500 Central India P.	430
100 Central India	350
100 Colaba	94-6
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	350-10
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	345 xd.
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-8
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	820
100 Madhowji	15
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	135
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	121-4
250 Pearl	217-8
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1590
250 Simplex	64-6
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	273-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1305
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-15
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	917-3
500-125 Imperial Contr.	223-12
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3-2-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	153-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40 Katni Df.	637-8
100 Katni	162-8
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	150
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16-6
200-100 Oriental	1700
10 Vulcan	5-15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram.	104-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-3
100 Tata Hydro	110
1000 Tata Power P.	1100
1000 Tata Power	397-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	807-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	555
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D	225
75 Tata Steel	22-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	211-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9
125 Bom. Burma Old	378-12
50 Bom. Burma New	133-12
100 In. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	5-11-6
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	66-1-6
5 p.c. 1945|55 Tax Free	100-1-0

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1931

Steps To Abolish Slave-Owning Trading & Raiding.

—:o:—

SLAVE TRADING TO BE DECLARED PIRACY?

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RED SEA

RUGBY, July 22.

The House of Lords unanimously passed a resolution, which while recognising the action already taken by the League of Nations regarding slavery, recorded the opinion that further steps of a definite nature for the abolition of slave-owning trading, and raiding were urgent international duty.

SLAVE TRADING-PIRACY.

The motion was proposed by Lord Buxton who expressed the view that if slave trading were declared piracy, it would soon disappear. He advocated the creation of an Information Office under the League.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lugard supported the motion, accepting which for the Government Lord Parmoor referred to the co-operation in Red Sea between the British, Italian and French navies in preventing the export of slaves from Arabia.

Lord Cecil urged the appointment of a permanent commission to assist the League's efforts in the matter. The difficulty was the fear of all countries of interference in their own affairs which it was important to make clear was not intended.—B. O. W.

FLOOD LIGHTING IN LONDON

—.o.—

Faraday Centenary Celebrations

RUGBY, July 22.

Thousands of people watched at Westminster and St. James Park last night, the rehearsal of floodlighting effects to be used in September when the Faraday centenary celebrations and the International Illumination Congress will be held in London.

The Tower of Big Ben in the Houses of Parliament, parts of Westminster Abbey and the Palace of St. James near Buckingham Palace, will be among the places most effectively illuminated.—B. O. W.

"Big Brother's" Tour In The South

MADRAS, July 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party arrived at Bellary on the 20th inst. An address was presented to him on behalf of the Mussamans. A purse was also presented to him for the Maulana Mohamed Ali Memorial. Mr. Gopalswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., presided. Mr. Mudaliar appealed to Hindus and the Congress to accept the Muslim demand.

Maulana Shaukat Ali agreed with the president. Hindus and Congress, he said, must trust to the good sence of the Muslims who in 1927 without any reservation had accepted joint electorates.

The party left for Madras in the afternoon, and arrived this morning.

The Maulana leaves for Yellore and Ambur to-morrow.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

Organise & Ask For Separate Electorates

MADRAS, July 22.

Mr. Shaukat Ali addressed a Muslim meeting to-night at Triplicane Beach, when an address was presented to him on behalf of the Madras Muslim Conference.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, replying appealed to Muslims to organise effectively so that their demands might not be ignored. He declared that after mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that separate electorates were essential in the interests of Muslims, at least for some time to come and that the mass of Muslims did not want joint electorates.—A. P.

Railway Chief Commissioner's Tour

SIMLA, July 22.

Mr. T. G. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, is leaving Simla on tour on the 23th July. He will be in Bombay from the 30th July to the 1st August, and after touring over the Poona-Bangalore section of the M. S. M. Railway, will be in Mysore on the 6th and 7th August. From Mysore he will proceed to Madras, where he stays from the 10th to 12th and returns to Simla on the 16th August.—A. P.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S SQUANDERMANIA

Retrenchment Committee Appointed

LUCKNOW, July 22.

The only important business transacted to-day in the United Provinces Council was the discussion of Mr. Chintamani's resolution recommending the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. Chintamani moved for the immediate appointment of such a committee to examine and report on the retrenchment schemes already formulated by the Government and to make proposals for further retrenchment.

The resolution, as moved, stated that the Committee should consist of seven members, five elected non-officials and two nominated by the whole Government, the Committee to elect its own Chairman, with an officer of the Finance Department to act as Secretary and further, that the Committee should submit its report by the 15th September next.

A SPENDTHRIFT GOVERNMENT.

Several amendments were moved to the clause of the resolution relating to the composition of the Committee. Most amendments were adopted and the resolution, as amended and passed, provides for a Committee of ten members, excluding the Chairman, eight being non-officials nominated by the Government in consultation with leaders of the four parties in the Council and two being also nominated by the Government at their choice and the Finance Member to be ex-Officio Chairman, with an officer of the Finance Department as Secretary.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Chintamani said in the course of his speech that starting with an opening balance of over eighty lakhs in 1921-22 the United Provinces had at the end of last year accumulated a deficit of over one crore.

CHINTAMANI'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. J. C. Smith, replying to Mr. Chintamani, said that the latter, as Minister, was responsible for the establishment of the Cawnpore Technological Institute, which had cost the Province 35 lakhs to no useful purpose, as also for the grant of 10 lakhs in industrial loans, which had proved irrecoverable. If the province had accumulated a deficit of one crore, Mr. Chintamani himself was responsible for half of it.

Mr. Chintamani retorted that he was undoubtedly the Minister in charge then, but he was in no way responsible for the establishment of the Technological Institute or for the grant of loans.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR ALAN'S NEW VENTURE.

RUGBY, July 22.

Sir Alan Cobham left to-day on a short seaplane flight over the Belgian Congo, with a view to investigating the possibilities of West African air routes.—B. O. W.

ANGLO-SOVIET DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

No Progress Made Yet

RUGBY, July 22.

Answering a Commons question on the work of the Anglo-Russian Committees dealing with debts the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said Lord Goschen, Chairman of the Committee, had reported on the present state of these negotiations to the Foreign Secretary, who was greatly disappointed to find that so little progress had been made.

The Soviet delegates did not appear to have submitted any proposals for a settlement, or even to have indicated what categories and scopes of claims they were prepared to allow as ranging from settlement and on what conditions. The work had therefore not yet progressed beoynd the stage of exchange information and explanations.

The Foreign Secretary had informed Lord Goschen that he proposed to take an early opportunity to represent to the Soviet Ambassador the necessity of putting forward practical proposals, if negotiations were to be brought to a successful conclusion.—B. O. W.

RETRENCHMENT AT CENTRE

SIMLA, July 22.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment today adopted questionnaires relating to (1) Currency (2) Mint (3) Protection of pilgrims (4) Andamans and Nicobar Island and (5) North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Approver's Cross-Examination Postponed

LAHORE, July 22.

When the examination-in-chief of Inderpal, the approver, concluded to-day in what is known as the supplementary conspiracy case, the Court asked defence counsel to proceed with cross-examination of the approver but under instructions from Sukhdevraj, counsel Shamlal declined to do so before Sukhdevraj had had interviews with three Delhi Conspiracy case accused namely Dhanvantri, Shiv and Vidyabhusan.

CROSS-EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The approver's cross-examination was, thereupon, postponed and the Tribunal wrote to the High Court that interviews between Sukhdevraj and the Three Delhi accused be arranged Similarly the examination of other witnesses was also postponed until Sukhdevraj had had interviews with the accused in the "conspiracy" case whch the Tribunal is at present trying.

APPROVER'S REQUEST.

On a representation by Inderpal the Tribunal decided that Inderpal should be produced before it once a week to enable him to make any complaint of his grievances while in custody.—A. P.

PATNA BOMB CASE.

Two Persons Charged With The Offence

PATNA, July 22.

The charge sheets against two men arrested in connection with the Patna bomb outrage, namely Surajnath Chaube and Hazari Lal, have been submitted separately.

The magesterial inquiry against Chaube who is charged with offences under the Arms Act and the Explosive Substances Act will commence before the end of the week. Hazari Lal is charged, in addition to the offences alleged against Chaube, with murder and attempted murder.—A. P.

FIGHT AGAINST CHOLERA

Hubli Congress Committee's Successful Work.

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, July 22.

The active strenuous work of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee effectively arrested the spread of cholera in the taluka and city. The Congress will be able to stamp out cholera from the taluka and city if the work continues one week more. The number of deaths is going down in the city. Doctors Koliwad and Nadig are following the Congress workers everywhere.

MR. BENN'S RELIEF AT GOVERNOR'S ESCAPE

Sir Fredrick Still In Nursing Home

LONDON, July 22.

Relief is expressed in London at Sir Ernest Hotson's escape. Mr. Benn has telegraphed sympathetic inquiries.

Sir Frederick Sykes is still at nursing home and is progressing well. It is understood his leave has been extended to October.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is much better and is resting at Golder's Green.—Reuter.

TEN YEARS FOR FIRING IN COURT.

"I Care A Straw" Says Accused

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"Keep your sentence in your pocket. I care a straw for it," said Nanigopal Mukerjee in English, when a sentence of ten years R.I. was passed upon him this afternoon by Mr. J.N. Talukdar, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, in what is commonly known as the River Gang Case. Sixteen others who were tried with him were awarded various terms of similar imprisonment ranging between two and nine years. Nanigopal, it will be recalled is alleged to be responsible for the outrage in the Court of the same Judge yesterday, as a result of which one man died in hospital and two others are lying injured. The Court-room was well guarded today and Nanigopal, who was handcuffed, was kept segregated from his comrades. All the seventeen were charged with committing about a dozen dacoities between April and July, 1930, in several Districts in West Bengal one of these being attended with murder. Seven of the men admitted previous convictions, but Nanigopal did not, although he is, at present, undergoing five years' imprisonment on a charge of dacoity.—A.P.

STRIKE IN ELGIN LEATHER WORKS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary, Leather Workers' Union writes:—

The Leather Workers' Union, on behalf of the workers in the Elgin Leather Factory presented their demands to the proprietor on Monday evening and they have struck work to-day. This morning a meeting of the workers was held. The workers expressed their solidarity and showed excellent spiri tand determination to stand together and carry on the strike under the leadership of the Union till their demands were accepted. After the president, Mr. Doola and several other speakers had addressed the strikers, the meeing terminated with great enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

The latest issue of the "Islah" of Kabul reproduces the speech delivered by H. M. King Nadir Khan at the opening of the Afghan Parliament and the reply of the representatives of the Afghan Nation thereto. It is a historic document and those who want to read it in original Persian, can do so by getting a copy of the issue which is dated the 21st Safar 1350 A.H.

The issue contains the news of the arrest of Ibrahim Beg who had taken shelter in Russian Turkistan. He has been arrested along with two of his comrades.

Sardar Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador at Paris, presented his credentials to the President of the French Republic on July 4.

Several persons who were convicted of theft, gambling and illicit distillation of liquor, were punished according to the Muhamadan Law (Shari'at).

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

SHAM AIR BATTLE OVER LONDON

Thousands Of Londoners Attracted

—:o:—

RUGBY, July 22.

The imitation air battle over the London area was continued in better weather during the night hours and thousands of Londoners watched the proceedings in the sky until early morning. Powerful searchlights sought raiding planes and interceptor machines shot across the heavens at an amazing speed in search of them.

The machines carried navigation lights and their movements could thus be followed even at a great height. The spectacular effect was heightened by the roar of engines and the dropping of coloured flares to indicate that bombing objectives had been reached.

According to a communique "the attackers" claimed many hits, but not without loss at the hands of London's defenders.—B. O. W.

KARNTAK LETTER

Ban On Gandhi Cap In Savanur State

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S LETTER TO POLITICAL AGENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 21.

With regard to the recent incident in which one Malkaji Tirumale a merchant of Sirsi was harrassed by the State authorities of Savanur in the Dharwar District and ultimately expelled out of the State after being belaboured by unknown persons while asleep, the General Secretary of the K.P.C.C. has addressed the following letter to the Nawab of Savanur and the political Agent and Collector, Dharwar:—

"I have the honour to bring to your notice the complaints reported to my Committee by many people in British Karnataka visiting Savanur or passing through the Savanur State.

(1) They are asked to take off their white caps which they usually wear here and for which no objection is taken anywhere in the British territory.

(2) If they do not remove the caps, they are made to sit for hours at the Police Station.

(3) Sometimes they are taken to the Diwan who also reprimands and warns and asks them to remove the caps.

(4) In some cases the wearers are actually beaten.

"I still believe that there is no such State order to the above effect. In fact I can not expect this in a State which is situated in the midst of a British district, where thousands of people freely move in public streets and even in offices with the said white caps. Perhaps the above complaints may be due to the over-zealousness of a few officials. If there is any order, it is necessary it should be made known to the British public by publishing the same in the vernacular papers of the adjoining districts.

"I have therefore to request you to let me know if there is any order and if there is one I have to request you to favour me with a copy of the same for my information. If there is no order you will kindly enquire into the conduct of your subordinates whose unauthorised actions cause unnecessary provocation to British subjects passing through your State even on the provincial high roads and are likely to create misunderstanding of the good intentions of your State."

PEACEFUL PICKETERS PROSECUTED.

The Kumta police have filed a criminal complaint against 5 volunteers who were picketing a foreign cloth shop under section 61 q and r of the District Police Act. Use of violence is not even alleged by the complainant. It is clear that the taking of punitive measures against peaceful picketing under the plea that it violaes some of the provisions of the District Police Act is against the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and would amount to clear breach of it. Magistrates sometimes refuse to take judical notice of the Pact since it is not a statute, leaving it to the discretion of the District authorities to the such action as the deem fit for its due observance. The President of the Taluka Congress Committee, Kumta, has written to the Collector of Kanara in this connection and requested him to take such action as he may under the circumstances deem necessary in the matter of withdrawing the case.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN RANIBENNUR.

Picketing of foreign and banned mills cloth has commenced in Ranibennur—a centre of cloth trade for the Mysore State—on the 18th instant. Recently the merchants of that place had promised not to import any fresh stock of foreign or banned mills, and on that understanding the picketing had been withdrawn has now been re-started on the basis of the Working Committee's instruction recently issued and will not stop until the merchants agree to put all their existing foreign and banned mills stock under seal. Sj. Gudleppa Hallikeri a young Lingayat worker is in a charge of the picketing operations.

The Cloth Merchants Association of Haveri—another centre of colth trade in the Dharwar District have promised to seal up their foreign and banned stock by Thursday the 23rd evening.

In Byadgi, also another commercial centre in this district, negotiationv are going on with the merchants for sealing up their existing stocks of foreign and banned mills cloth.

TODDY SALES IN KARWAR DISTRICT.

During the annual auction of toddy shops in Karwar district which took place last week only 4 out of 41 shops could find bidders, the auction of the remaining shops being postponed. Only Rs. 1000/ out of Rs. 11000/ usually obtained by Government from these sales annually have been realised this year. Peaceful picketing is going on in many places.

Illicit sale of toddy outside the premises of the shops is reported to be going on in many places in the Kumta taluka, the officials conniving at it.

CHOLERA IN DHARWAR.

The cholera epidemic is on the increase in Dharwar and the surrounding villagse. The local Congress Committee is exerting its best in the matter of prevention and few months owing to "Trade Decure of the disease.

RAILWAY CRISIS.

COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

Mr. Giri Wants Stoppage Of All Retrenchment

BANGALORE, July 22.

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation wires:—

The Governor-General-in-Council having appointed a Court of Inquiry to consider the Railway Retrenchment issue Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has wired to the Agents, M. and S. M. and S. I. Railways requesting them to suspend retrenchment measures as other railways have done to facilitate a common understanding. The Council of Action of the Federation is likely to meet shortly to consider the terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry and to decide on the future course of action.—A. P.

POLITICAL PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE

Sympathetic Hartal In Bezawada

(From Our Correspondent).

BEZAWADA, July 20.

Spontaneous and complete hartal was observed yesterday, in accordance with the mandate of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in order to offer condolence to Mr. Sreehari Rao, a political prisoner, who had been on hunger-strike since seventy days in Vizagpatam district jail.

In the evening, a mammoth meeting was held, under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee, under the Presidency of Swani Narayanananda Saraswati, a prominent and conspicuous Congress worker. Several leaders addressed the gathering on the present political situation and strongly condemned the action of the Government for the treatment accorded to Mr. Sreehari Rao.

£25 MILLION CREDIT TO REICHSBANK

Finance Ministers' Recommendations

LONDON, July 22.

It is understood that the report of the Finance Ministers to be submitted to the Plenary session on 23rd July indicates a large measure of agreement.

The report recommends *inter alia* the renewal of £25 million credit which the Reichsbank is due to meet on August 16 and the methods which will prevent the withdrawal of foreign credits from Germany and help Germany in General and Reichsbank in particular.

Probably the process suggested will be for the Banks themselves to undertake the immediate work of supporting credits, thereby assisting Germany to restore confidence. Possibly later the Bank of International Settlements will establish a committee to consider the various points.—Reuter.

Jwala Mukhi Road Blocked

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Lahore, N. W. Railway, wires:—Due to heavy rain and land slips, the line between Guler and Jawalia Mukhi Road and Kopar Lahar on the Kangra Railway is blocked. Transhipment of passengers is impossible but arrangements to tranship mails are being made.

The block between Jawala Mukhi Road and Kopar Lahar is expected to be removed to-morrow, while that between Guler and Jawala Mukhi road is expected to last three days. Booking of all passengers and coaching traffic for stations above Guler in the up direction and below Kopar Lahar in the down direction is restricted for next three days.—A. P.

Dohad Parsee Anjuman Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 21.

Consequent to the increased population amongst the Parsees, on account of the transfer of Locomotive works, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Parel to Free-landgunj (Dohad) with all its staff, it was considered necessary to organize a Parsee Anjuman and thus an Anjuman came into existence on the 17th June last, and the first meeting of the Parsees, in order to frame rules and bye-laws to govern the managing committee, was held under the presidentship of Khan Sahib Manekjee Ferdoonjee, the President of the local municipality and a leading member of the community, on the 19th inst.

Various questions for the promotion of the welfare of the community were put before the meeting, and discussed at great length, Dr. S. S. Banker the medical officer in charge of the Railway Hospital, taking the keen interest in the proceedings and helping to a great extent in the solution of important questions and bringing them to reasonable conclusions, to the entire satisfaction of those present. On proposing the names of two prominent ladies Mrs. Maneckjee Ferdoonjee and Mrs. Shavaksha Banker, to add in the managing committee, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet, at Bombay to find out whether or not ladies were considered to be eligible for election of the managing committee like that of the Parsi Anjuman.

After passing a vote of thanks to the president, who, came forward to preside inspite of being ill, the proceedings terminated.

WORLD BANKERS TO CO-OPERATE IN HOOVER PLAN

Stimson's Report To Washington

LONDON, July 23.

Washington—Mr. Stimson has telephoned to the White House that London Conference has adopted a recommendations satisfactory to America. It is officially announced that leading bankers of world agree to cooperate in the new Hoover Plan.—Reuter.

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